

THINGS CHINESE

In the Matter of the Indemnity Claims.

PARIS, May 3.—The French Foreign Office corrects the figures of the indemnity to be demanded from China, as cabled to the Foreign Office by M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, purporting to be taken from the report of the committee on indemnity and telegraphed to the Associated Press May 1. It was then announced that the amount China is to pay was fixed at 1,385,000,000 francs. The Foreign Office now announces that the amount should have been 1,635,000,000 francs. However, this amount may yet be reduced. These figures provide for expenses up to July 1.

The Foreign Office is anxious that the United States support Germany's proposal to increase the Chinese customs duties, and wishes it to be pointed out that it will be proved to be the best guarantee of the "open door." As no satisfactory alternative is suggested which will produce the necessary sum, a disagreement of the powers may result in the occupation of portions of Chinese territory by individual powers, as a guarantee for their respective claims.

Regarding the issue of a Chinese loan, France and Russia favor the collective guarantee of the powers.

VON WALTERSEE'S VIEWS.

PEKING, May 1.—Marshal von Waldersee, in the letter which he sent to the Ministers today, as the reply of the general to the views of the ministers regarding the military questions discussed yesterday by the general in conference, says a garrison of 5,000 men should be left at Tien-Tsin and in the adjoining district, Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan to contribute 1,400 men each and Italy 400 men. To garrison Shan Hai Kwan, France, Russia, Great Britain and Germany are to contribute three hundred men each and Italy one company until the forts are razed. So long as any forces occupy Chinese territory the foreign military commanders must exercise the full authority of a civil administration, according to the principle established at The Hague in 1894. The Chinese may remain in office, as is the case at Pao Ting Fu and partly at Tien-Tsin.

Besides the 5,000 men in the Tien-Tsin district, warships, which must always be at the Pao Ho, will preserve communication with the international fleet at Taku. To allow this administration to depend in any respect on the mandarins would, it is said, be an utter impossibility. Friction would arise immediately which would lead to difficult conflicts, which will be better avoided. The placing of the civil administration under the military as a further greater advantage. It would be inconvenient to the Chinese Government, which would, therefore, endeavor to get rid of it speedily by the settlement of the conditions.

When the troops at Tien-Tsin are reduced to 3,000 by the granting of possibly a quarter of the concessions, then the question of an absolute Chinese administration may be considered.

The creation of a chief command is desirable for purely military reasons, as in cases of disorder or troubles of any kind military measures would be required. These measures must take place where these troubles occur, and the authority of the Commander in Chief must also extend to the Legation guards at Peking.

Count von Waldersee thinks the Ministers' statement that there had never been a military administration or a permanent military organization in Peking, as troops with banners could not be considered as such, to be incorrect, as his investigation shows that a strong garrison of troops was at Peking with the latest modern arms.

Concerning the question of evacuation, opinions were divided. The British, Japanese and German commanders were of the opinion that the evacuation could not commence until China had accepted the prescribed conditions and paid the total indemnities. The French commander said he would commence by withdrawing 9,000 in a fortnight and completing the withdrawal of the troops in six weeks, leaving only colonial troops here, on account of the climatic conditions. The Italian and Austrian commanders had no instructions, and General Chaffee, the American commander, abstained from expressing an opinion. General Wogack, the Russian commander, was not present at the recent meeting of the general, and Russia was not represented.

The question of evacuation is most difficult, on account of the approaching hot season, which is very injurious to the health of the troops, and which also increases the costs of the war immensely through the loss of hundreds of soldiers, and would probably mean the retention of the troops for the winter. The general was unanimously of the opinion that the question could be more speedily solved if the Ministers would treat separately regarding the amount of indemnity and the method of raising it. The second part of this question must take many months before a solution can be found, on account of the difficulty of the matter. If the question of indemnity is decided first, and China expresses her willingness and ability to pay, the moment will have arrived to commence the evacuation, the execution of which will require several months, as the reduction will be very gradual. The general is convinced that 3,000 men at Peking, 1,500 at Shan Hai Kwan and 2,500 men on the railroad, altogether 6,000 men, will be a fully sufficient force to compel China to accept the demand for, and manner of payment of the indemnity.

Count von Waldersee and a party of officers left Peking this morning to visit the Great Wall and the tomb.

CHINESE MAKE AMPLANS.

PARIS, April 28.—The Foreign Office

WHAT SVENGALI MIGHT HAVE DONE.



AN EXPERIENCE M'KINLEY ESCAPED

THE PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The Presidential special train pulled out of the Union station on schedule time, 1:30 a. m., for Vicksburg. It is due at New Orleans at 4:30 p. m.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1.—Through the rich low valley of the Yazoo the Presidential special sped southward to New Orleans today. Although the President and his party did not reach the train after the big demonstration at the Memphis banquet last night until after 1 o'clock, the President was up early this morning. Several times he appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the cheers of the crowds at the small stations with a wave of his hand.

Among the members of the Cabinet, the President's speech last night, with its pointed allusions to the principle of subsidies as a means of enlarging transportation facilities for the expanding South of Greater America, with the shining picture he drew of the commercial possibilities in the Orient under the "open door" policy in China, to which the administration has secured the adherence of the other powers, is regarded as an exceedingly important utterance, and one which will instantly rivet the attention of the country. His reference to the action of the Tennessee Legislature which, half a century ago, claimed that the cotton trade of the Orient belonged legitimately to the South, is considered particularly forcible.

Vicksburg, with its swarming memories of the Civil War, was reached at 8:30 o'clock.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 1.—The Presidential special was skimming over the flat broad plains of Texas when the President and his party awoke this morning. Houston was reached at 2:15 and the party was welcomed by Governor Sayers, who came from the State capital at Austin for that purpose.

PANIC AMONG CHICAGO SHORTS

CHICAGO, May 1.—A panic, the first real one since Phillips captured the market, occurred among shorts in May corn on the Board of Trade today. Price fluctuations were the most violent in years. Having seen their losses grow heavier and heavier with each succeeding day for some time, traders who had guaranteed to deliver May corn to Phillips made frantic efforts to get it. The price went from 55 to 53 cents, 53 cents higher than yesterday's close, in a few minutes after the bell leader and about 100,000 bushels at prices ranging between 51 cents and 53 cents. He said it was only a drop in the bucket compared with the quantity still held by him, but it acted him a profit of about \$70,000 or approximately 17 cents per bushel. This action created intense excitement. It was thought for a moment that the bull chief was about to unload and the market broke to 53 cents without a check. The drop disposed of a number of scalping longs who had been clinging to Phillips speculative coat tails. Under 53 cents, however, Phillips sold nothing. In consequence prices reacted sharply to 55 1/2 cents, when traders realized that the end of the corner was by no means at hand.

AMERICAN CARDINALS. There May Yet be Several of Them Appointed.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Right Rev. James R. Quigley, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Western New York, is quoted in a Buffalo special to the Tribune as saying that he expects that within twenty-five years there will be at least half a dozen more cardinals in the United States. "At present," said the Bishop, "it does not seem easy for an American prelate to reach this distinction, but the rapid growth of the country will change that soon. Within twenty-five years I am confident we shall see cardinals in such cities as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Pittsburgh."

Feuding Whisky Families.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Herald says: There is a pending whisky feud, wholesale liquor dealers say. One large distillery and warehouse company in this city has practically cornered the market. With millions of gallons in its cellars, a combination of producers is buying every available barrel remaining in the market. Since present production is limited by an anti-trust agreement, the prevailing scarcity may advance prices without limit.

SEIZED SOME RARE HEIRLOOMS

NEW YORK, May 1.—The customs officials have returned to Prince Henri de Cray of Belgium a part of the jewelry found in his possession when he landed at Hoboken from the steamship Potsdam last Sunday. The Prince called at the customs house in company with a representative of the Belgian Consul General in this city. He explained to Deputy Collector Phelps how he came to have the jewelry with him, saying that the bracelet, as well as the diamonds and emeralds, were family heirlooms and that he took them with him in his travels because of their associations. The Prince denied that he had been subjected to any indignities by the customs officers or that he had tried in any way to secrete the jewelry.

As for the snuff boxes and shawls found by the inspectors, the Prince declared that he snuff boxes were worth about a dollar each, and that the shawls had been in his possession for over three years and that their value was less than \$5.

The customs officials were impressed with the truth of the story and surrendered a ring, but because of certain technicalities held back a bracelet and other effects. Prince Henry intimated that he would write to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for the release of the other things.

A CANADIAN TERRA INCOGNITO

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The director of the Geological Survey of Canada in his last report makes the amazing statement that practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion. So states a report to the States Department. It is shown that more than a million and a quarter miles of Canadian territory is yet unexplored. This includes the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, but aside from these fully 54,000 square miles are for all practical purposes entirely unknown. The eastern area contains the greatest extent of unexplored territory. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsula. The indications are, he says, that during the next five years at least 5,000 miles of the Dominion will be completely traversed, most of which will run through the unexplored wilderness, as it is recognized that railroads are essential to the opening up of this vast territory.

The mineral wealth of this region is said to be undoubtedly immense while the dense forests of hard wood are expected to become a source of large profit.

The Point of View—"Mike," said Frederick Fets, "do you think New York is the wickedest city on the map?" A Times legislator was asked to apologize the other day for a statement affecting the house unfavorably. "I weigh 110 pounds," said he, "and even all the ground I stand on and can take care of myself here or outside." The apology was accepted.

JAPAN'S BIG BURDEN

The Empire's Oversized Army and Navy Are a Source of Damaging Expenditure.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The news that came by cable from Japan the other day that twenty banks had closed their doors in a single day as the result of a panic, was not unexpected by Washington officials, who have been watching the progress of this little pigmy of the Far East, playing the role of a newly awakened giant. Japan is simply gambling with fate. She has taken upon herself a burden that a nation twice her size and strength might well hesitate to carry. The result must be a smash, and the period of breakdown appears to be at hand. The only thing in the world that is the matter with Japan is her oversized army and navy. When Marquis Ito and Count Okuma came into power in Japan they saw that the only way to meet the foreigner was to meet him with his own weapons. These two men did not believe in the old Japanese nobility. They were of the lower class of work, risen suddenly to great power through force of circumstances. Both had traveled in foreign countries, had imbibed the foreign ideas of progress, and at a blow they turned Japan upside down, cast away the old order of things and launched out upon a new and progressive plan of operation that caused the entire nation to awaken and respond. The old feudal system went with the rest and an entirely new order of society came to take its place.

These changes threw out into the world the old gentility in great numbers. The fighting men of Japan—who never fought, but drew payment from the government—found themselves adrift without means. There were thousands upon thousands of them, and they formed the beginning of a class of discontents that soon assumed dangerous proportions. To give employment to this class the great police force of Japan was formed, the army was enlarged again beyond all reasonable or safe proportions, and the upbuilding of the navy was commenced. The outside world believed that the increase in the Japanese army was demanded by the growth of the country, but the Japanese statesmen knew that the increase was almost entirely for the purpose of taking care of the unemployed population. The war with China was the result of the expansion of the army.

When Japan found herself, some five years ago, with the Chinese war finished, and with this great army and navy upon her hands, she occupied a very dangerous position. She did not dare to discharge her army, as the United States would have done, because there was nothing for the men to do. The industries of the country were almost wholly undeveloped. Five years ago the Japanese army called for an annual expenditure of less than \$50,000,000. The appropriation for army purposes this year will exceed \$125,000,000. To meet this remarkable increase, the Japanese government has made great efforts to develop the trade of the country, but the increase in trade has come nowhere near meeting the increase in government expenditure all along the line. Under government spur the industries of the country have been expanded most remarkably—but they have not kept up with the demand. The German story of industrial inflation over again, except that the smash in Japan has only just started. Germany commenced more than five years ago to develop her home industries. Manufacturing of all kinds was stimulated under the spur of the government, and the boom lasted about three years, never leaving anything like a substantial foundation, and depending at all times upon the continued ability of the government to take care of it. The panic that resulted from the German experiment of the strenuous industrial life is not quite over yet, although it has run on intermittently for the last two years, reaching its most severe stage a year ago last winter, when the panic in Berlin was so great that its effects were felt in the money markets of the entire world. When Germany started on that panic, for illustration, she held a vast amount of the stocks and bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then selling at less than half of their present price. To save home securities the entire German holdings in the Northern Pacific had to be dumped in New York and in the American departments of the London exchanges.

Japan has passed through the expansion stage of her home industries, and she had less foundation to build upon than had the Germans. She finds herself today waving the red flag defiantly at Russia, and with banks failing at home. Her taxation is so heavy that it simply cannot be increased. She has reached the limit of her imports from which duties may be collected, because the buying power of her people cannot be kept up with the necessities of movement on in her own ports. Her issue of notes will not stand expansion. A foreign loan is the only thing to which Japan can look with anything like assurance, and without it she can hardly keep her army in the field and her navy afloat. Her national debt is already large for a country of her size and resources. According to the latest figures to be had it is in excess of \$200,000,000 and increasing from year to year.

That is the picture of Japan as figured by experts upon government stability. The knowledge of these things concerning Japan is what made the American officials, when she would not face Russia in the controversy over Manchuria, and it is that knowledge that makes them certain that Japan will live in actual peace with all her neighbors for years to come, although she may issue warlike talk from time to time. A country in which, as recently happened in Japan, a hardworking laboring man will commit suicide because he has lost ten cents, which he had accumulated by dint of much saving, is not a nation that can seriously menace the peace of the world, unless the nation itself wishes to commit suicide. Without foreign assistance in the way of loans Japan could not hold out against Russia for three months. It is considered doubtful whether she can keep going in peace without help.

MEMORY OF BLAVATSKY

White Lotus Day is Observed in Honolulu.

PRAISE FOR THE GREAT EXPOUNDER

Addresses of Dr. Marques and Mrs. K. B. Davis of Boston on "H. P. B." Life.

(From Thursday's daily.)

In commemoration of the death of the great expounder of theosophy, the followers of H. P. Blavatsky in this city met last evening in Foster Hall, to praise her memory and perpetuate her work. The hall was handsomely decorated about the chairman's platform, which was concealed beneath great masses of lilies and white flowers, relieved by dense screens of greenery. Palm branches and ferns placed in the corners and arranged behind the platform set forth in bold relief a large photograph of Madame Blavatsky. The lilies were the nearest approach to the white lotus to be found in the islands.

The meeting was given under the auspices of Aloha branch, Theosophical Society, in commemoration of White Lotus Day and in loving remembrance of H. P. B., the symbolic initials of the teacher of the cult, known the world over.

The meeting was graced by the presence of Mrs. K. B. Davis of Boston, who made an address last evening on Madame Blavatsky and her work, which thrilled her auditors. Possessed of a commanding personality and pleasing address, clear enunciation and a clear-cut knowledge of theosophy, she carried the attention of those present while she narrated the noble devotion to a great principle of her teacher and friend, Mrs. Davis is a woman whose mental qualities are far above the usual and she speaks with an authority which marks her at once as one of the leaders in the theosophical movement.

The exercises were presided over by Mrs. Hendricks, who sat upon the platform directly beneath the picture of H. P. Blavatsky. They were pleasantly varied with addresses and music. The latter was a feature of the evening, and added not a little to the interest. Dr. A. Marques opened the meeting, and made the following address:

Today, all over the world, wherever branches of the Theosophical Society exist, special meetings have been held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of the great teacher known to all Theosophists under the symbolic initials of H. P. B. So the little band of students here, who have requested the pleasure of your presence tonight, are merely following the precedent which has become a pleasant annual duty—the pious duty of sending out thoughts of remembrance and gratitude.

In all systems of religion or philosophy, gratitude—gratitude for favors received—is held as a high virtue; but, through Theosophy, we learn that the highest gratitude is that due to our teachers. The Oriental nations give touching examples of this sentiment, and Hindoos are known to devote their whole time, their very life, to their spiritual "gurus," whom they serve in the most humble manner.

Therefore, if by the study of Theosophy we do learn more of the duties of life—if we gain new and larger insight into many of those problems which ordinary religions may mention, without any satisfactory explanation—it must be expected that we also more fully understand the nature and necessity of gratitude to the teachers through whom we are enabled to obtain correct occult knowledge, whereby to hasten our evolution and progress. No, the only way we can manifest our gratitude to this departed teacher, outside of keeping her memory ever green, is by following her example and the way she pointed out, by carrying out the work she devoted her life to; that is to say, working, each of us within our human sphere, for humanity, and striving in order to help others. Thus our lotus celebration is not simply a mere honoring of the departed, such as we find in the Christian anniversary, but it is a yearly renewal of our promise to continue our teacher's work. Moreover, in this celebration we find other higher ideals than the mere remembrance of H. P. B.'s lasting personality or the mere commemoration of her life work and departure, although for Theosophists the idea of death is in itself very different from the common view, since we regard death as a liberation, as the entrance into a higher condition of life and as a periodical phenomenon in our evolution; not as the end of all existence or of all physical life. Some of these higher ideals of Theosophical White Lotus commemoration are the following: an idea of homage and thanks-giving to the living great masters whose devoted instrument H. P. B. was. To them H. P. B. owed her knowledge; from them she received the order to disseminate it in order to make it available to all the souls thirsty for truth, and they still remain the protectors of the Theosophical Society, the inspirers of all the teachings given out since H. P. B.'s death. So, honoring the memory of her instrument is really honoring the source of our enlightenment.

Another idea is that of the good that can be done through the proper use of thought. The power of thought was nearly unexplained before Theosophy pointed to it; now science readily admits that man has in his mind a dynamo of tremendous possibilities, both creative and destructive. Theosophy adds that the individual power of thought is greatly increased when many people think the same thought at the same time. The thought created the world in our lotus celebration must produce results extremely powerful, even though we cannot realize them. They must reach H. P. B. in her new life, bringing her help for her own evolution and comfort by showing that her last work has not been in vain, while

the same thought must also react on our selves and on the society we belong to, strengthening our own power for good and binding us more closely to the good cause.

Another idea is more mysterious, in this: that it refers to possibilities yet little known, and essentially to that of H. P. B.'s possible reincarnation. She herself often said that, in her ardor to continue the great work to which she had devoted her last physical life, she would incarnate as soon as possible, so that she may possibly have already re-assumed a physical body, and as much as been hinted at by our leaders. To persons unacquainted with the great laws described by Theosophy, this will seem a wild assertion; but we justify it through the very fact that Nature is never capricious and that her laws always work equally in all directions and at all periods of life, whether before or after death. Thus, in the same way as it is possible for human beings to shorten their physical lives, so also it is possible for some to shorten the space of time which ordinarily separates what we call death from our next reincarnation, only the motive must be different. We all know that the incarnate ego can put a premature end to his physical life from various reasons, and by various methods, from the commission of suicide to avoid suffering, to escape the consequences of a crime, up to the generous, noble sacrifice of running into death's hands in order to save the existence of others, or to accomplish a duty. Similarly, but only through a still greater, nobler, purer sacrifice of thorough unselfishness, the incarnate ego can renounce his appointed time of happiness and life in Heaven, thereby shortening the interval between successive reincarnations, and quickly assuming again another physical body, for the purpose of carrying out some great work for the benefit, the uplifting of humanity. Of course, at our present stage of evolution, very few egos are yet advanced enough in knowledge, wisdom and abnegation to be not only capable but even desirous of, willing and ready for such a tremendous sacrifice as must be the exchanging of the bliss of spiritual life for the suffering and burdens of physical life; yet some such egos do exist, and they belong to the phalanx of helpers and saviors who appear in the flesh whenever humanity needs a special help, a peculiar leader; whether it be an Attila or a Napoleon, a Confucius or a Mahomet. But the law is the same, whether the sacrifice consists of laying down the physical body to save others, or of renouncing Devachanic bliss, to help man's evolution; and the ego who makes the sacrifice is assisted through it by those glorious masters who watch over the human souls at all the periods of their passage through the three great planes of life. Conditions are arranged by them for the prompt finding of a suitable body, and this can be done without violating any of the laws of nature, since it is also known that the ordinary man, who dies a sudden, violent death, reincarnates much more quickly than the average, through the intensity of his desire for resuming his interrupted earthly life. Thus it is a fact that, for a few years after wars and epidemics which abruptly carry away many souls, the proportion of births rapidly increases, so that the equilibrium of numbers and to give a chance for reincarnation to the souls who wish for it.

Such being the case, if H. P. B. has already reincarnated, or will soon take up another body, our constant remembrance of her last personality through White Lotus Day, will strengthen the bond between herself and us, and will help us to keep ready to receive and assimilate the new teachings, whether brought by herself or by a new messenger of the masters of knowledge. Thus our gratitude may turn to our own advantage. And it is a thing worthy of notice that, in India—that country of the highest spiritual knowledge and most earnest spiritual devotion—our Lotus Day commemoration is not only kept up religiously, but the expressions of love of thankfulness, of admiration for H. P. B. and her work are growing every year more pathetic. But if the Hindoos, those excellent judges in occult matters, so readily recognize and proclaim their debt to H. P. B., we, of the western races—who owe her so much more, since our ignorance of the teachings she brought was so much greater—we need not feel ashamed or loth to proclaim our kind remembrance of her last personality; whether already reincarnated or pursuing her own evolution on the appropriate planes of the world, the work she did remains as a precious monument, in which students find an inexhaustible mine of information, and many generations will pass before its importance is thoroughly recognized. Therefore, this alone would justify the keeping of White Lotus Day, and I hope our Honolulu branch will become more and more conscious of its value.

And I shall now thank the kind friends who so readily respond to our invitation and come to help us by their presence and come to help us in our commemoration.

Mrs. Davis said: "In looking back upon that brilliant figure cast upon the screen of time, we that love the name of 'H. P. B.' see two characteristics shine forth with a brilliancy that not only inspires us with hope, but inspires the whole world. It is not news to you, but it may be to some of our guests to know who our great teacher was. She was born in almost the highest circles of that autocratic land of Russia, having royal blood in her veins, having vast wealth and power. Almost everything the world had to offer was yielded to her. All she gladly gave up that she might go out into the world and expound this philosophy. She asked nothing in the way of the world's goods. I say that because the world has maligned and called her an adventuress. She cast riches aside before she took up our great work. We who know her life know how utterly unselfish she was when she began her mission in this world. The two features uppermost in her personality were to aspire to the highest and spurn the lowest. When H. P. B. came into the world, it was fast setting towards materialism. It was when the tide was strongest that that heroic soul stepped forth into the flood."

Mrs. Davis related the events of the teacher's life, her great mastery over the subject that made the world wonder while she was in the land of the living, and the work she left others to take up and carry along.

The program was very entertaining and the addresses were aimed not only to interest but to instruct. Throughout the evening, however, the memory of Madame Blavatsky was uppermost. The program was as follows:

An Arkansas planter is to start a kangaroo ranch. Besides the value of the kangaroos' hide, the animals are chiefly valuable for the use which is made of their tendons. These can be split extremely fine, and are then the most famous known for serving up wounds, and especially for holding the broken parts of bones together.

MCDONALD ON LEPROSY

Bacteriologist of Health Board Reports.

The report of Dr. J. T. McDonald, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, covering the months of March and April, which was read at yesterday's board meeting, is as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., May 1, 1901.

J. H. Raymond, M.D., President Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I beg leave to submit my report upon the bacteriological work of the department for the months of March and April.

Kalihi Receiving Station.—As it is now generally believed by the most competent authorities the world over that the sine qua non of leprosy is the presence of a specific bacterium, the *Bacillus Leprosæ*, it seems to me that too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of efforts to demonstrate its presence in all cases admitted to the station and particularly in those classed as suspects in whom the clinical symptoms of the disease are not fully and satisfactorily developed.

After repeated efforts, with negative results, I have come to discredit the statement of Ball of Philadelphia, and other authors who claim that the serum from a vesicant applied to a skin lesion shows the bacilli in large numbers. In more pronounced cases I have demonstrated it in the eruptions, plantar pedis and other ulcers, but never once from the serum or scrapings from the base of a bleb produced by a vesicant applied to the most suspicious lesion to be found on the body.

The method which has thus far proved most satisfactory in my experience has been the excision of a small wedge-shaped section from the most suspicious lesion to include the subjacent tissue, together with the skin, and the immediate closure of the wound with a single suture. The piece is placed in physiological salt solution, where it remains until convenient to examine. It is then placed in a small mortar with half a dozen drops of the salt solution and thoroughly ground and triturated until the piece almost disappears in an opaque soupy-looking fluid. A small part of this is evenly spread on a cover slip, dried, fixed, stained with carbol-fuchsin, decolorized in acid solution, contrast stained with methylene blue, dried and mounted in balsam or damar. I have demonstrated the bacillus in some instances where the clinical symptoms alone would fairly have justified the verdict of suspect only. In each of the last three cases admitted the bacillus has been demonstrated by the above method. While it is not claimed that this method can compare with the more elaborate and tedious process of hardening and section cutting for a scientific study of the morphology of the bacillus, yet for diagnostic purposes alone it is at once rapid and efficient.

In the five cases of declared patients, retained for experimental treatment, the regular use of chaulmoogra oil, administered hypodermically, has been continued, with results noted thus far only confirmatory of what has already long ago been observed by others, namely, that in a certain proportion of cases, it seems to inhibit the progress of the disease, while in others it produces no effect whatever. All the patients take it willingly and cheerfully, although its administration must necessarily be somewhat painful. In one instance only, a patient 73 years of age, an injection was followed by inflammation and abscess from which, however, he made a good recovery.

We have had one case of facial erysipelas of considerable severity, the maximum temperature being 104.5 degrees, but the patient made an uninterrupted and complete recovery. With the exception of some of the cases of indurated ulcers, the health of the inmates has been good; in fact, the physical condition of some of those more recently admitted has improved, as shown by the healing of plantar pedis and other ulcers which the patients declare have existed several months or even years.

Bubonic Plague.—An outline of my work in connection with the recent case of plague has already been communique to you in special report, March 17, and need not be repeated here.

Summary.—Visits to Kalihi, 19; post-mortems, 22; microscopic slides stained and mounted, 143; cultures made, 17; animals inoculated, 4.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. McDONALD.

RED RAIN AND YELLOW RAIN.

The peasants of Italy, Sicily and Western Austria were recently frightened half out of their lives by a fall of "blood rain." In spite of the fact that this phenomenon is not a rare one in that part of Europe. Sometimes the raindrops are so red that they stain the objects on which they fall. When this is the case the color is due to a scarlet seaweed that is picked up by the wind from the north coast of Africa and carried up into the clouds, where it is dissolved. A red rain is also caused by the wind lifting large quantities of red sand from the Desert of Sahara, and carrying it into the upper air, whence it falls with rain.

A yellow rain often falls in Norway and Sweden, and also in Northern Canada, in the spring. There are vast pine forests in those countries, and when the trees are in bloom the wind often takes up the yellow pollen from the flowers, and as it is dissolved by the moisture of the clouds it tints the falling drops yellow. This is what is sometimes called a rain of sulphur.

The Mariposa's Next Trip.

It is said that the Mariposa, on her next trip from the Coast, will go through to the Colonies, taking the place of the Sonoma. No advice has been received at the office of the agents in regard to the matter, nor do the officers aboard the Mariposa know anything of the affair, although it is generally understood that the Mariposa will go through to Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney on her next excursion.

"No, sir," answered Meanderias Mike. "Dese little towns is the ones dat sets de dogs on you an' makes you say wood instid of arretin' you an' 'twain' to make you comfortable."—Washington Star.

CUBA AND ITS PROSPECTS AS SUGAR-MAKING COUNTRY

Editor Advertiser: Mr. William E. Curtis, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, speaking of a recent interview with Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian Pacific railway magnate, gives some interesting predictions and facts to all the island peoples of the Pacific, as bearing not only upon the wondrous growth and prospects of the Cuban railway system now projected, and upon the development of the sugar industry in the West Indies.

Mr. Curtis says: Sir William tells me that during the next year he expects to lay 400 miles of track in Cuba between Santiago and the port of Nipa in the province of Santa Clara, through the center of the island and connecting the city of Santa Clara with the western system of railroads in the island. This will enable the passenger to go by rail almost the entire length of Cuba from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, the capital of the easternmost province. He also expects within the same time to build a line north and south between the two coasts in the province of Santa Clara, giving an outlet for the products of that region to the sea. This work is to be finished April 1, 1902. The company already have 3,000 men in grading and building bridges, and as soon as the sugar crop is gathered, within a few weeks, he expects to double his force and keep at least 6,000 men constantly at work in construction.

It is well known that under the Foraker resolution of Congress the granting of franchises and the establishment of a permanent government is so indefinite that Sir William and his syndicate, with the approval of the President and Secretary of War, have undertaken this work upon its merits, like any other enterprise, without any grant or special privileges. They have purchased the right of way for cash and are asking no bonus for developing the beautiful island. Sir William says: "This railroad is only one step in our enterprise and means far more than the furnishing of transportation. We have purchased vast tracts of land in the central and eastern provinces, including forests, pastures and first-class agricultural land. We propose to settle colonies upon it, giving

preference to the best men in our construction gangs, and shall cut it up into small farms and assist people in their cultivation, and shall also assist in the introduction of high-bred cattle. In Cuba are the finest ranches I have ever seen, and before the war had wiped out the stock there were 1,500,000 cattle there. There are now only about 35,000 head. We are putting up sawmills and are utilizing the wonderful forests of the finest cabinet woods in the world. Most of this domain we have bought from the Spanish owners who live in Paris and Madrid—who never came to Cuba and have never done anything to develop the resources of the island. Conditions are improving rapidly in Cuba. The sugar fields are being replanted. Every man who wants work can get a dollar a day, which is considered a fortune by the average Cuban.

"It will be several years before Cuba can produce a normal crop of sugar. This year there will be about 500,000 tons, which is a handsome increase from the 350,000 tons of last year. We are spending millions of dollars upon our faith in the prosperity and stability of the Cuban government. Property in Cuba is just as safe now as anywhere else, or we would not go there."

Allow me to say to the Advertiser and to the people of the Territory of Hawaii that the wonderful presentation of the conditions which are now being illustrated by Sir William Van Horne, and referred to at length by Mr. Curtis in his articles now appearing daily in the Chicago Record-Herald, should stimulate every citizen of Hawaii to make the most of the boom of American civilization, education and growth now presented to their acceptance, and not allow the Spanish peoples of Cuba and Porto Rico to outstrip them in the race for prosperity and success. Make the most of what we have, and not quarrel and contend over what we do not have, squarely up to the demands of the country and the people, and do not fall behind the Asiatics and the Congolans races in the fight for life and livelihood. The United States only desires to see Hawaii become the ideal country, and possess the typical homes of the world, as it already has the choicest soil and climate.

D. A. RAY.

DECISION RENDERED

Fishel vs. Turner Case in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Frear, Justice Galbraith and H. A. Bigelow, Esq., of the bar, in place of Justice Perry, disqualified, constituted the Supreme Court for the hearing of the case of C. J. Fishel vs. George A. Turner, an appeal from the circuit judge of the First Circuit. It is a suit in equity for specific performance of an agreement to convey certain lands situated at Olaa, in the Island of Hawaii. The case was submitted December 27 last, and decided May 8.

The Chief Justice renders the opinion of the court, Mr. Bigelow concurring. Justice Galbraith files a dissenting opinion. The majority opinion affirms the decree appealed from, ordering specific performance.

The transaction upon which the suit was based is described in the following paragraph from the opinion of the court:

"The plaintiff proved that in the early part of November, 1897, at Hilo, Hawaii, the plaintiff agreed to purchase of the defendant, and the defendant to sell to the plaintiff for \$1,500, plus \$3 per acre, lots 355, 356 and 357, in the Olaa Coffee Reservation, the conveyance to be made upon the defendant's obtaining a deed or patent of the land from the government. The defendant had not then applied for the land, but as he had at that time only sixty acres, or more accurately, 59.04 acres, he was entitled under the law, to apply for 140 additional, or more accurately, 140.94, the area of the lots in dispute. The parties seem to have spoken of the tracts in round numbers as the 60 and 140-acre tracts, respectively. The defendant afterwards applied for the land, and in due time obtained a patent therefor. The plaintiff made payments from time to time on account of the purchase price, as requested by the defendant, until he had paid \$1,133.64, and finally, when the defendant had obtained the patent, tendered him the balance and asked for the deed. This, the defendant refused to give because the plaintiff would not assume or guarantee a certain debt owing by the defendant's wife to certain creditors in San Francisco, a matter wholly disconnected from the land transaction."

What the dispute was about is shown in the following words: "The agreement as above set forth was proved by undisputed evidence. The defendant introduced no evidence. He relied entirely upon the assumed inability of the plaintiff to show a compliance with the statute of frauds. Under our statutes the consideration need not be set forth in the writing. There being no evidence that the contract contained other terms than those set forth above, and the consideration not being required to be set forth in writing, the question is whether the terms above mentioned, other than the consideration, were put in writing and signed by the defendant. The contract itself need not be in writing. It is sufficient if there is some memorandum or note of it in writing. This may be made afterwards. It may be in the form of one or more receipts or letters."

A receipt from Turner, the defendant, to Fishel, the plaintiff, for \$344.40, recited the purchase price of the lots in question, and a letter from the defendant to the plaintiff, discussing the balance of purchase price, are quoted.

The law of the case is stated in the

following vilabus of opinion:

"The circuit judge of one circuit may enforce specific performance of a contract to convey land situated in another circuit."

"The memorandum or note required by the statute of frauds to be in writing, may be in the form of one or more receipts or letters."

"Parole evidence is admissible to locate the land referred to in the written memorandum of the contract, when the memorandum is ambiguous."

"When the terms of a contract within the statute of frauds are set forth in the several writings, all of which are signed by the party to be charged, such writings need not refer to each other. It is sufficient if they all refer to the same transaction, as shown by internal evidence and coincidences through inspection and comparison."

"When the evidence shows a complete contract, all the proved terms of which are in writing, signed by the party to be charged, it is not to be presumed that there were other terms not found in the writing."

"A contract to convey may be enforced, though the form of the deed is not specifically agreed upon, and though the wife of the vendor is not bound to release her inchoate right of dower."

Justice Galbraith, in dissenting from his colleagues, takes it that the members of the court practically agree as to the law governing this case, and that the principal point of difference is as to the proper application of the law to the facts."

His opening remarks are as follows: "I am not able to assent to the doctrine announced in the majority opinion, particularly that concerning the principal and last proposition discussed, i. e., the sufficiency of the memoranda recited to take the agreement out of the statute of frauds. This opinion forcibly illustrates the simplicity and effectiveness of a system of inference, reference and comparison, in revivifying and reanimating an uncertain and indefinite contract, and also shows how the operation of the system rests upon setting aside and annulling a statute by a judicial decision."

The dissenting justice reviews at considerable length the evidence, for the purpose of upholding his view already stated to the effect that an agreement was not proved sufficiently definite and certain to be the subject of a decree of specific performance in a court of equity. He says, "It is very difficult to understand how the court can take the receipt and letter—less definite and certain than the original agreement—and figure out an enforceable contract." In conclusion he says: "I am firmly convinced that the decree of the Circuit Court, appealed from ought to be reversed and the bill dismissed."

Hatch and Stillman and J. A. Magoon, for plaintiff. F. W. Hanks, for defendant.

Sonoma Breaks Down.

It is probable that the Sonoma will be several days late on the trip from the Colonies. Advice brought by the Moana yesterday were to the effect that the ship has had further trouble with her engines since she left this port. It will be remembered that she had an accident on the way from the Coast here on the last voyage. Between Honolulu and Auckland, as was announced some days ago, the port engine was thrown out of commission by the breaking of the second piston rod. The forward piston rod on the port side broke during the trip from the Coast here.

It will be necessary to make repairs to the vessel before she can start on her return trip. As time is a big consideration, it is probable that only temporary repairs will be made in Australia, the Sonoma lying up for complete repairs on her arrival at San Francisco. She may be all the way from three to ten days late on her return to this port.

Not content with providing its own gas, electricity, water and street car service, the City of Glasgow proposes to dispense its own liquor, and the municipal saloon is talked about. A committee appointed to consider the question has reported in favor of an experiment, and parliament is to be asked for the necessary power.

No Malaria.—"This place is advertised as a health resort," said the new arrival, suspiciously, "but it strikes me there's malaria around here."

"What makes you go that way, then?"

"I was afraid you were g-g-going away again."—Philadelphia Press.

Nerve Tonic

Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong.

This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:



"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year of working days the sum of \$750 cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kahala Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORN, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark FOONGH SUBY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

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C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oahu and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, works very systematically every day. When in New York he has a room at his publisher's and goes there to write for an hour every morning. That done, he considers himself at liberty to spend the rest of the day in amusement, and generally takes a long drive or walk.

District Attorney Baird doesn't think that the Territory of Hawaii is fit to have the jury system. The Territory doesn't think that Mr. Baird is fit to be a district attorney, and there you are.—Independent.

THE GOVERNOR'S NEW APPOINTEES.



JAMES H. BOYD, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

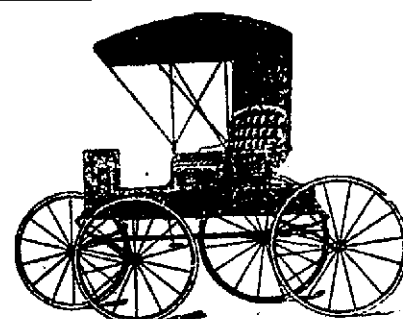


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OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY



Wagons, Brakes,
Phaetons, Surreys,
Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes,
Carriage Material,
Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.

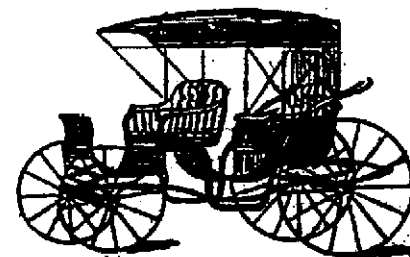
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PRICES.



THE NEW OFFICIALS.

GOVERNOR DOLE yesterday appointed Edward S. Boyd Commissioner of Public Lands, to succeed J. F. Brown. The new incumbent of this important office has been in the service of the Land Department for about twelve years, and for the past two years was chief clerk. He is a surveyor, and is fully acquainted with the public and private lands of the Territory.

Edward S. Boyd is the brother of Superintendent of Public Works J. H. Boyd. He is a Mason and a Shriner. The Governor also appointed the following persons to serve as the Board of Health in addition to Dr. Charles B. Cooper, the only member of the former board confirmed by the Senate.

Dr. C. L. Garvin,
E. A. Mott-Smith,
Fred C. Smith,
William Auld.

These, together with Attorney General E. P. Dole, will constitute the Board of Health. It is probable that E. A. Mott-Smith will become president of that body. Dr. Cooper owing to his private business. He is willing, however, to stay in the board.

William Auld is a Hawaiian; and is reckoned a leader among his people. He is a politician, and is a warm personal friend of the Queen. Dr. Garvin was for some time during last year the executive officer of the Health Department, and during the plague epidemic was one of the board's chief physicians. He is now engaged in private practice as a physician.

Fred C. Smith is a general passenger agent of the Oahu Railway.

Henry Hapel was yesterday appointed Registrar of Public Accounts of the Territory by the Governor. Mr. Hapel has been the head bookkeeper of the Finance Department for the past four years, and is a competent man for the position. He was well endorsed, and the promotion was deserved.

The new registrar entered the service of the Finance Department in January, 1894, as messenger. He was promoted as a bookkeeper and assigned to the custom house, where he remained for two months, and when he returned, in 1897, to the office of the then Minister of Finance, Hon. S. M. Damon, he received promotion as head bookkeeper, which position he held until yesterday.

He was born in Hilo, and educated at Oahu College, where he graduated in the class of 1893. He is an athlete, and still holds the championship for hurdling.

DRUGS ARE POISONOUS

Dr. Shorey, Food Commissioner, reported yesterday to the Board of Health on Japanese drugs which had been sent from Hawaii for examination, as they were considered dangerous to the lives of the users. His report is as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., May 8, 1901.
To the President of the Board of Health, Sir: A few days ago I received from Dr. Irwin of North Hilo through Dr. Pratt two packages of Japanese medicine for examination. With regard to this medicine I beg to report as follows:

Each of the packages contained the same medicine: one which had not been opened contained fourteen envelopes each containing five pills; the other contained seven such envelopes, half having been used. The active principle in these pills was found to be Thalline Sulphate. Thalline salts are powerful antipyratics and may act as a direct blood poison; and would produce the effect noted by Dr. Irwin. Recent authorities state that the internal use of these salts is obsolete, and I have not been able to find any evidence of their use in this way by regular physicians or of their sale for this purpose by reputable druggists.

As this seems to be a case of Japanese suffering at the hands of other Japanese, and as people of other nationalities are not likely to use this medicine as sold at present, perhaps the best plan would be to draw the attention of the Japanese Consul to the matter.

Respectfully,
EDMUND C. SHOREY,
Food Commissioner.

Mr. Dole moved that the matter be called to the attention of the Japanese Consul as suggested, which motion was carried.

"Did the clothes I gave you fit your husband?"
"Yes, sir; he was so well pleased he had himself photographed in them at once."—*Phlegma Baeffer.*

ANOTHER FAKE CAUGHT ON FLY AND PROMPTLY CAGED

IT is monotonous to have to continually expose the false charges which the Home Rule press keeps making against the Governor, and many of them are allowed to pass unanswered through sheer weariness; but yesterday's Republican is more recklessly untruthful than usual. It charges in substance, both in its news and editorial columns, that certain lands at Maulua, Hilo, Hawaii were given as a "private snap and contrary to law, to H. E. Soule, Henry L. Hayes, R. H. Soule, Albert James, J. C. Ridgeway, H. L. Wheatley, H. B. Gehr, H. C. Davis, Walter Nichols, Thos. C. Ridgeway and C. W. Woodman during Mr. Brown's administration in 1898, with the knowledge and approval of the Governor."

"The charge is without a vestige of truth," said Mr. J. F. Brown, the ex-Land Commissioner, when seen yesterday. "The land law specifically provides that six or more persons, who are qualified to take up lands under the Homestead Act, may form a settlement association and apply for holdings in one block of land, and that the Land Commissioner with the approval of the Governor, may cause the lots applied for to be surveyed in one solid block. The same conditions as to clearing, improving and residence apply that is required of other homesteaders. No sale at auction is required to give title to a homestead association under the law."

"This provision of the law is especially intended to provide for a number of congenial people securing land close together, so as to form little settlements. It is under this law that the 'Clarke Settlement' at Wahiawa, back of Ewa, was formed."

"The men above named are a fine lot of young Americans, who requested the privilege of forming an association and taking up this land under this law. They were all American citizens, eligible to take up homestead lands. The land in question is some twenty miles from Hilo town, in an out of the way place. Much of it is heavily wooded, and no one else had applied for the land. I thought it a good thing to get that kind of men here, agreed to their request and carried the transaction through in strict accord with the law. That is all there is to the matter."

MR. LOEBENSTEIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Loebenstein, who has continuously been politically opposed to the Governor, volunteers the following personal information upon the subject:

Editor Advertiser: There is an article in this morning's Republican making charges concerning certain Government land transactions in Hilo, with editorial comments thereon. Permit me to suggest that an enquiry by the Republican of the proper officials, and an investigation, even the most cursory, of the facts of the case would have demonstrated the groundlessness of the charges and criticisms.

The Maulua tract in the District of Hilo, consisting of about 1,200 acres, was set apart, surveyed and allotted to the persons mentioned in the Republican article, under the terms and provisions of the Land Act of 1896, providing for the taking up of land by "Settlement Associations," under conditions of payment and occupancy similar to those covered by right of purchase leases.

By further reference to the Land Act it will be seen that the provision for disposing of right of purchase leases does not require a sale at public auction. Furthermore, due notice was given by publication as required by law.

This tract having been surveyed by me, I know the above facts of my own knowledge.
Respectfully,
A. E. LOEBENSTEIN.

REYNOLDS CHARGES BAIRD WITH GARBLING HIS NOTES

HONOLULU, May 8th, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: In an editorial contained in your issue of this morning, commenting upon the remarks of the United States Attorney relative to his speech in the case of the United States vs. William Walsh, quoted in the Bulletin in its issue of May 7th, 1901, you conclude by saying, "It is up to the stenographer" to explain.

Permit me to say that the transcript of the proceedings contained in the Advertiser of May 7th, 1901, except in the single particular that the same did not contain a full statement of the reasons urged by Mr. Kinney in objecting to the motion for a continuance, to which you allude in your editorial, is absolutely correct.

The only revision that was made by me in either of the copies furnished by me to Mr. Kinney or the United States Attorney was in a correction which consisted in inserting the words "It seems to me it may be the roar against the power of the general government," these words having been omitted by the typewriter in transcribing the matter at my dictation, and which omission was discovered upon comparison of the typewritten copy with my stenographic notes.

MOVING A MOUNTAIN.

Faith may not move a mountain, but science can, as some engineers in Costa Rica have just shown. The railway from San Jose to the Pacific Coast runs along a ledge on the side of a mountain above the River Reventon. The soil is a bluish clay, which turns into mud during the rainy season, and the track was washed away so often that gangs of men had to be constantly at work repairing the road. To remedy the trouble the engineers determined to remove that part of the mountain over which the track ran, and this they have done by the use of the hydraulic giant, a machine that throws a stream of water with tremendous force. The same machine is used in mining operations out West, and the impact of the stream of water is as powerful as that of heavy artillery, and more effective, for it is continuous.

New Freight Handling Scheme.

Upon the arrival of the big freighter Hawaiian at this port a new scheme for handling freight will be put into operation at the railway wharves. Charles Spencer, an experienced man in the business, will have the entire charge of the wharves, as far as the handling of freight is concerned. The consignee will first settle with the agents for charges. The agents will give an order to the freight clerk on the wharf, who will then give an order on the ship. The goods will then be delivered on the wharf, a list of everything being made and the driver of the draw give a permit to take the goods off the wharf. There will be a gate-keeper to see that nothing goes off the wharf without a permit.

A system of checking the labor to be adopted will be the numbering of the men and the giving to each laborer a metal tag.

The new system will greatly simplify matters, and will mean the saving of time and money.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd."

The Philadelphia Record prints the following: "The Editor of the Record—Sir: Would you kindly have your joking editor furnish me a joke on the following subjects: 'Taxidermist, barber and hardware dealer.' We are about to produce a home mistake in this town and would like to hit the mark mentioned. I am a daily subscriber for your paper, and have been watching the joke column for the last three weeks, but as yet have not seen anything that I could use."

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

NIIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
PERU	MAY 12	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 23	GAILIC	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 23	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1
PEKING	JUNE 1	CHINA	JUNE 15
GAILIC	JUNE 1	DORIC	JUNE 22
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 22	NIIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
CHINA	JULY 6	PERU	JULY 13
DORIC	JULY 13	COPTIC	JULY 13
NIIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 24
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 1
COPTIC	AUG. 1	GAILIC	AUG. 13
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 29
PEKING	AUG. 27	CHINA	AUG. 27

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Just Received Cabot's Creosote Stains

A CARLOAD OF

All numbers direct from the factory.

Carbolineum, Coal Tar, Magnite.

THE BEST COLD WATER PAINT

MICHIGAN STOVE CO.'S

Garland Stoves and



RANGES

Another carload comprising new patterns.

Sterling Blue Flame Stoves

Garden Hose, all sizes. A complete line of Paints and Varnishes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
For Month, \$1.00
For Three Months, \$2.75
For Six Months, \$5.00
For Year, \$9.00
Payable in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 10

Theatrical companies who come here while the Zoo Legislature is in session have to compete with a strong rival show.

John Emmeluth charges the Legislature with having taken \$3,000 in bribes, but we do not note any double-leaded eruptions of type in our Home Rule contemporaries, calling upon him to "prove his case."

May we not hope that Statesman Beckley remembered, in making up his exhibit for the President, to include the Lady Dog bill. As the passage of that delectable measure cost the people, in Legislative expenses, about \$20,000, any attempt to withhold the bill from the executive eye, would be a criminal reflection upon the acknowledged power of the Home Rule party to give Hawaii a noble government.

Transportation passes are among the inalienable rights of legislators, and the Solons of Hawaii show a fine capacity for taking them in. There may be a point of honor involved, but custom has apparently fixed the status of a legislator as a deadhead, and he clings to it as to any other vested privilege. The members of Congress and members of State Legislatures all ride free, and why not the noble band of brothers who commune for the good of Hawaii in the neighborhood of the Bungalow bar?

Mr. Loebenstein is quite right in his statement that the taxpayers do not want the County bill at the present time. Eventually it must come, but it would be the height of folly in the present state of our population and public finances to permit anything of the kind. There are only two classes that want such a measure now; one is the credulous group of suffragists that believe what Emmeluth told them about the County bill abolishing poverty among the Hawaiians; the other is the coterie of white politicians who want to legislate themselves into office. The two elements are out for addition, division and silence.

It seems to us that the old rule of law, "Anything necessary to save a State from anarchy is absolutely necessary," is forgotten by those who, in various Eastern and Canadian prints, assail Funston's method of capturing Aguinaldo. The old, mungyprints in their law guise of Anti-Imperialists, agree that Funston had no right to capture Aguinaldo in the way he did. It was an "unworthy trick." The use of forged dispatches was "indiscreet." The entrance of Aguinaldo's camp by stratagem, was as repulsive as the wooden horse fraud at Troy and the mid-monitor trick in the American civil conflict. Such "critics are much too superfluous for war and ought to have lived in the days of military punctilio, when one regiment asked the gentlemen on the other side to fire first. These people had much rather see the Philippines given over to the sword and torch of anarchy than to permit the capture of the rebel chief by any thing more drastic than polite correspondence.

The answer of the Republican party of Hawaii to the slanderous generalities which the Home Rule Legislature has written against Governor Dole in a memorial to President McKinley is a strong and cogent one. It shows that the failure of the Legislature to pass useful bills was due to the incapacity of that body, and not to anything done or left undone by the Territorial executive. To anyone familiar with American political methods it is clear that this official deliverance of the party in sympathy with the President, will put the Home Rule petition and the general plan of ex-monarchists and renegade Republicans to remove Mr. Dole entirely out of the sphere of practical politics. The dual scheme is now a negligible quantity, and time and money given to its furtherance will be wasted. Governor Dole will stay where he is. The Legislature will have its measurements posted in Washington and Wilcox and Beckley will find themselves without influence in determining any phase of the executive policy towards these islands.

The Beckley misison shows the immature political notions of the Home Rulers and the ease with which they can be manipulated by conscienceless white politicians. Everyone who is at all familiar with American public affairs knows how utterly hopeless would be the effort to induce the President of the United States to instruct the Governor of the Territory to do a certain thing which the law left to his own, the Governor's discretion. Furthermore the idea that a party in opposition to that of the President could get him to remove an appointee of his own politics because the latter was obnoxious to the outsiders, is so comic that it sweeps the gamut of the risibles. Nobody knows the absurdity of the thing better than the white manipulators who are sending Beckley on missions of the kind described. They know perfectly well that he will fail to either get instructions for Governor Dole or to secure the removal of that official, but they hope he will manage to drop a few impressions about the Governor which will assist their own conspiracy. How he may be humiliated they do not care. The point is to multiply Hawaiian testimony against the Territorial executive. By keeping this sort of thing up indefinitely they imagine they can get something of value for themselves.

ARE WE UN-AMERICAN?

There is a certain type of Federal office-holder here that cherishes the idea or pretends to cherish it, that the attitude of this community is hostile to Americanism. In a way the office-holder is right; in another and more vital way he is wrong. Counted nose by nose, Honolulu's population would show more people who have no faith in things American than it would people who love the Stars and Stripes and what they stand for. The Home Rule majority, almost to a man, would vote the old monarchy back into power if they could. Their spirit was shown, when their leader, Wilcox, offered his "sword" to Aguinaldo, and when their newspaper organs hurraed for the Don in the way of 1898. It is being shown now in bitterness towards Governor Dole and all others who helped to overthrow the Queen in 1893 and Wilcox in 1895. Aside from the Hawaiians, many white men, mainly foreigners, who sympathized with the Royalist cause, would give themselves over to a week's celebration if the American flag were hauled down for good. These people undoubtedly outnumber those who cherish American principles.

But oddly enough they are not the ones paraded in evidence by the kind of Federal office-holders who call this community "un-American," and who talk of the "roar against the general Government." Our job-encrusted friends, laying down their carpet bags marked "Sandwich Islands," make their charges against the very people who gave them the opportunity to live here under the American flag. In their lexicon of politics they define Governor Dole as the head and front of alien sentiment here; yet it was Mr. Dole who jeopardized his position, his estate and even his head for the sake of bringing these islands into the sisterhood of American States and Territories. Every man who stood by him in those trying days, putting his name on the roll of the Annexation Club and carrying a gun against the enemies of the United States, now finds himself derided by some Johnny-come-lately on the score of his want of patriotism. Some of these very "aliens" made a long journey to the Eastern mainland in the sixties to fight for the Union; others have spent their lives infusing Americanism into the old feudal laws of this group, and into the school system and into the methods and connections of business. For sixty years they and their fathers have met the political and commercial encroachments of England, France, and latterly Japan, with a firm American front. Whoever came to assail found them steadily aligned under the American flag. It was they who made the reciprocity treaty with the United States and who built up for the mother country a magnificent trade; and it was they who, taking their lives in their hands, hauled down the standard of Hawaiian royalty and formally requested the United States Minister to declare a protectorate, which he did. And when a recreant official came here from the President of the United States, hauling down the Stars and Stripes, they kept that very ensign, so that they might one day raise it for good and all—and they did raise it with tears in their eyes and acclamations on their lips. Once more when a recreant American Minister demanded that the annexation party should surrender their provisional government to the monarchists, who were the men who went under arms for a fortnight rather than lose the American ground they had gained—who but these men that now, in the opinion of mere strangers—malhins "sent here because their friends were sick and tired of their inopportunities for office at home—are so "un-American" all of a sudden that they spend their time "roaring against the general Government."

The visitor from Altruria would find it hard to understand these tactics, but that would be owing to his unfamiliarity with American politics. What we hear about the "want of patriotism" among men whose courage and zeal brought Hawaii into the Union, is the campaign roorback of the carpet-baggers who would, by excluding the annexation party from responsible public service, get the offices for themselves and their imported friends. Some of these legal and judicial job-chasers would be as willing as any political Barkis to succeed Governor Dole and Chief Justice Frear and Secretary Cooper and the heads of Territorial departments. Their capacity for office is as unlimited as their desire for it is continuous. The great preliminary question with them is how to get the present incumbents removed, and hence the scheme to impeach their patriotism. Every man of them knows the fraud he is trying to perpetrate, but so did the schemer who described the gauzy tale of Morgan's murder by the Masons, as "a good enough Morgan yarn until after election." The talk about the "un-American attitude" of the Dole party is merely another trick of speech, evidencing hunger for office and no particular scruple as to how it shall be satisfied. It is as empty of truth, and even of probability, as was the political canards about the "imperialist plots" of the George Washington party after 1873.

The Home Rulers feel themselves patted on the back by the carpet-baggers, but they do not quite see what these gentry are after. Light will dawn upon them later on, when these same carpet-baggers, ignoring Hawaiians, will not only rush for vacant offices themselves but will send home for more of their kind to fill vacancies to come. In fact importations have already begun. Only a week or two ago the most conspicuous office-seeker in the West landed by invitation of one of his old pals and the town is full of smaller aspirants who have no more use for a Hawaiian claimant than they have for the police. If the Home Rulers give them an inch-worm they will take an eel.

Many lawyers were present at the sale of the Hemmell library, but the newest additions to the local bar, the ones turned out of the First Circuit Court's sausage machine, were absent. Probably these distinguished barristers are a law unto themselves and do not need books. Most of them were admitted to practice without knowing the difference between Blackstone and the man who struck Billy Patterson, and the idea of finding out through a laborious spelling of tomes does not appear to be one of their intellects.

THE CARPET BAGGER.

Before most of us were born the carpet-bagger was in the islands trying to make something out of the native people politically; but it is unnecessary to go back to former generations for examples in point, not only of the presence of such men and the nature of their activities, but of their ultimate failure as a class.

Walter Murray Gibson was a carpet-bagger by instinct, and sometimes by vocation, but he had the grace to first settle here to the legitimate pursuits of industry, to acquire the native language and to do something for the material up-building of the country. When he became premier he had a defensible claim upon the place, the carpet-bagger weakness in him, however, led to his downfall at the hands of Honolulu conservative citizenship, and he died in exile, an example of a naturally great man, perverting his own destiny for the sake of office.

A better type of the carpet-bagger was to be found in the late Celso Caesar Moreno, an energetic lobbyist who came here with a cable proposition and stayed to do politics. Like all the carpet-baggers before and since, he argued that if he could win the confidence of the Hawaiians, and induce them to accept him as a leader, he could get both wealth and power. Beginning with the King, whom he easily flattered, he worked along until he got a corps of native adherents and became Prime Minister of Hawaii. In that high place he lasted three days, the conservative white party, always slow to arouse itself but terribly effective when in action, bundling him out of the Ministry at the end of that time.

The Ashfords were other and more recent carpet-baggers who played a prominent part for years. The elder brother at one time intrigued for the throne, and might have been Volney I. King of Hawaii, but for the untoward circumstances which all Hawaiian carpet-baggers meet. So late as 1895 he was a possibility in Hawaiian public life, the Queen, hoping for restoration at the hands of Wilcox, having made out a commission for him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The politics of the Ashfords was precisely that of Moreno, the same as that of Julian Hayne in after years, and it is now illustrated by adventurers of the Arizona type. Its alpha and omega is to fool the Hawaiians into opening the way for strangers to political honors and wealth and then to get them safely off with the plunder.

Can the Hawaiians be fooled any more? Have they not by this time "caught on" to the ways of the self-seeking malhins? Are not years of sad experience having an educational value to them? No carpet-bagger they have ever known came here to do them good—not one wanted to make money for them, to elevate them to the high places, to guide them toward useful franchises and into the avenues of corporate wealth, least of all to build them up in morals or religion. The gifts they have had from the carpet-baggers are those of flattery and empty promise; the gifts they have returned are money and power. Are the Hawaiians going to keep up this unequal distribution? Within a year they have seen carpet-baggers—the veriest, malhins, though their professed friends—struggling for offices which the Hawaiians thought belonged to them. More strangers have lately been imported to take other offices that may be created or may become vacant. Where do the Hawaiians come in? Are they going to be catspaws forever, that men who have done nothing for them of good, but have done nothing for either, may fatten on the spoils of politics?

Representative Beckley after seeing the President—if he can—will go to the Buffalo fair. How long his engagement there will be we do not know, but the demand for island curios is so great that he may stay all summer. "The Midway has a Kahuna, several hula girls, a shark god, two or three princesses of the Theresa sort, an outrigger canoe, an anti-Wilcox speech of J. Emmeluth and a picture of Judge Humphreys, and there is no reason why it should be denied such a rara avis as a Home Rule legislator.

FINANCES OF THE TERRITORY

Treasurer Wright was asked yesterday concerning the state of finances of the Territory. He replied that the funds now under the control of his department were very low, and would not be replenished until September 1st, when the usual collection on personal property and real estate would begin. Then about \$500,000 would be placed to the credit of the Territory. "Our present outlook for revenue is from the usual taxes. I don't know how the income tax bill will come out. If the loan bill passes, the only way a portion of the money secured can be used in the expenses of the government outside of public improvements, is by transferring the funds to current account."

At present the salaries and payrolls of the Territory eat up about one-half of the revenue. That leaves just one-half of the receipts for public improvement. I have not made up my statement yet of the finances, but expect I shall be called upon by the Legislature to do so. The present salaries and payroll expenses amount to about \$7,000 a month, which makes \$1,164,000 for the year.

The revenues now being collected will not carry on the government. There must be more money obtained somehow. Unless the loan bill passes and part of the funds so derived are transferred to current expenses, there will be a large deficit. Retrenchment is needed at once, and a reduction of payroll expenses to \$50,000 per month."

Armour's Beef House Burned.
CHICAGO, May 2.—Armour & Co's beef house, one of the largest buildings at the Stock Yards, caught fire at 5:30 o'clock today and was damaged by flames and waste to the extent of \$100,000. On the fourth floor, awaiting slaughter, were 1,000 head of live cattle, which were rescued with great difficulty. The building also contained 6,000 carcasses.NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSEDCongressman Crump of Michigan is dead.
The stock boom continues in New York.Fresh fighting is reported from Manchuria.
"Apache Kid" is said to have been executed.A folly is to connect Tacoma and Seattle.
More anti-Jewish trouble is reported in Algiers.A big raisin combine has been effected in Fresno.
It is said that France may float the Russian loan.

Tolstol, being banished from Russia, is to live in Paris.

The Cudahy case went to the jury in Omaha on April 27.

Three rag-pickers were suffocated in a Chicago fire recently.

The widow of former Governor Fenton of New York is dead.

On May 3 Secretary Gage bought \$50,000 short fours at \$113.12.

Two of the entombed miners at Aurora, Mo., were rescued.

Carrie Nation complains that there is no sunlight in her cell.

Vice President Roosevelt is going on a flying expedition in Maine.

The Irish opera, "The Emerald Isle," has been approved in London.

Jefferson, the actor, says he will not retire from the stage while his powers last.

A report from Alaska states that a snowslide at Sunrise, Alaska, killed twenty-five men.

Governor Candler of Georgia denies the published statements of his utterances at Savannah on the negro question.

English actors and actresses, including Sir Henry Irving, have been criticized severely for indistinct enunciation.

Thirty thousand people attended the Buffalo Exposition on April 28; 5,000 carrier pigeons were to be released on the day of the opening to carry the news broadcast.

Smallpox is reported in the Fresno Eastern States.

Oil has been discovered in the State of Washington.

Capital punishment has again become a law in Colorado.

Great depression is reported in the British iron trade.

The Holness General Assembly is in session at Chicago.

Twelve hundred machinists of Buffalo are likely to strike.

Walden's policy has been denounced by Great Britain.

The torpedo boat Barney on her trial trip made 23.3 knots.

President McKinley left the capital on April 26 for his Western trip.

Manuel Arguoso, a sugar merchant of Porto Rico, has failed for \$350,000.

Recent storms in North Dakota blew the wheat crops out of the ground.

The Zenith Paper Company's plant at Duluth was totally destroyed by fire.

It is reported the Albanians in old Serbia are committing wholesale atrocities.

Rome is preparing a silver cradle for the expected heir to the throne of Italy.

The American Express Company in Paris has been robbed of \$5,000 by burglars.

The Chicago Building Trades League has been organized with a membership of 15,000.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas has made three millions in rich oil and iron ore lands.

Nineteen Porto Ricans recently arrived in New York to take educational courses.

Job Corpping, a Houston, Tex., florist, his wife and three children were burned to death.

The Chinese display a deep reverence for the executed officials of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The Ottawa Mohawk Indians are to have a newspaper printed in their own language.

It is reported that the subscriptions to the British war loan amount to \$24,000,000.

The daughter of Paul De Longpre, the celebrated artist, has eloped with a French architect.

The Mercantile Company has applied for British licenses for their wireless telegraph operations.

Herbert Spencer celebrated his 81st birthday on April 27 and has completed his autobiography.

A site will be purchased next month in London for a new palace to be erected by the Marlboroughs.

It is claimed that a German amateur photographer has discovered the secret of photographing in colors.

Orth Stein, a rogue of national reputation, died in New Orleans. He was a murderer, forger and cheat.

The agricultural villages of England are becoming depopulated through the people drifting into the big cities.

The President has appointed Edward B. Jordan collector of internal revenue for the First District of New York.

Li Hung Chang has thanked Commissioner Rockhill for the American stand in the matter of fixing the indemnity.

A loaded pistol was by mistake used in a drama in a Chattanooga theater and the villain in the play was shot dead.

The Pope regrets the anti-Christian attitude of newspapers in many countries and has offered prayers for their editors.

The silk-weaver strikers of Paterson, New Jersey, upon being enjoined to keep the peace, incited others to commit violence.

A dispatch from Tangier says the French commercial attaché recently sold 100,000 rifles to the Sherifian Government.

It is said that the price of diamonds is to go up and that Cecil Rhodes is now on his way to London to fix the market value.

There is a great oil craze in Texas. The Standard Oil Company is said to have secured control of the shipping facilities.

The revolt in Algiers is said to be due to a desire to slay all foreigners. Arab rebel prisoners are being brought into Algiers.

The entire gold production of Cripple Creek district, Colorado, up to the end of April shows a grand total of over \$200,000,000.

Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of state, has resigned his office. He has held his post at the Vatican for fourteen years.

L. J. Moss of Ulen, N. Y., a matrimonial agent, has been fined the use of the United States mails by orders from Washington.

It is said that the appointment of a reform board in China does not mean the Dowager's retirement, and that she will keep her hold.

The Theosophical Society in America adopted a new constitution at its recent convention. General Lodow is a member of the executive council.

Marie Burroughs, the actress, was quietly wedded in New York to Robert MacPherson, New York manager of Marshall Field and Company.

The bodies of the three Chinese sailors who were beheaded at the command of the Dowager have been recently.

Every Exertion a Task
Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—with out appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unadorned statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

at Shanghai with great pomp and honor. It is said that the British War Office intends to buy a war balloon invented by Dr. Barton and designed to carry three persons at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

The Boers in Kroonstad district captured twenty-five men of the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, whom they stripped of their horses and accoutrements and then liberated.

The Governor of Kansas, who offered to give a solid silver mug to all triplets born during his administration, regrets his promise. He has already given fifteen cups away.

Col. Plummer's force captured a small laager of 450 Boers, including the Transvaal state engineer, Munick, who planned the destruction of the Johannesburg mines last year.

Under date of April 27 it is reported from Washington that Cuba will accept the terms offered and that the commission were very much satisfied with their visit to the capital.

The report that a bouquet 100 feet in circumference will be presented to President McKinley on his Western trip, has caused a London paper to comment on "American vulgarity."

Admiral Remy on the flagship Brooklyn has arrived at Melbourne. He will represent the United States Government at the opening of the first session of the Australian Parliament.

General Gaselee, the British commander at Peking, his officers and the entire English contingent, gave a farewell entertainment to the American officers on the eve of their departure. Speeches were made by Generals Gaselee and Chaffin only.

Captain Chase and detachment of Twentieth Infantry surprised the camp of the Filipino General Calles, and almost captured him. Ammunition, stores and documents were taken. Calles has been guilty of cruel violations of the rules of civilized warfare.

Herr Mercke, a millionaire cruising in his yacht, and Herr Caro, his private secretary, were recently murdered by natives of the Island of New Britain, off Papua. Caro's body was eaten. Emperor William has ordered the cruiser Hauga to the islands to avenge the murder.

King Edward is making a systematic attempt to pay off all his old debts. Baron Hirsch held \$250,000 sterling of the King's acceptances when he died, and under his last instructions the widow cancelled them. It is estimated the King's debts are about \$200,000, which Sir Ernest Cassel is paying off.

The Seattle grain companies have consolidated.

A wheat boom is on in the State of Washington.

The anticipated May Day riots in France did not occur.

General Josiah Howell, a pioneer of the West, died on April 30.

Minister Conger was welcomed by great crowds at Des Moines.

It is said that Venezuela has renewed her relations with France.

The Crown Princess of Japan has been safely delivered of a son.

Good rains have cheered the farmers of the San Joaquin valley.

The Italian bark Natalie Sultpo is ashore on the Florida coast.

H. M. St. Connor, with yellow fever aboard, has reached Victoria.

King Edward may buy Mme. Adeline Patti's castle in South Wales.

The Hunt Brothers' cannery at Haywards will be rebuilt at once.

May Day was ceremoniously observed at the Sacramento street fair.

Thirty-five persons were burned in a Bombay cotton press recently.

Firemen at Los Angeles saved a storehouse and 300,000 feet of lumber.

A dividend of 2 1/2 per cent has been paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

H. D. Dissen, San Francisco pioneer, died in Seattle at the age of 80 years.

Col. George I. Gillespie succeeds Gen. John H. Wilson as chief of engineers.

An epidemic of highway robbery is terrorizing the people of Butte, Montana.

Congressman Crump of Michigan died at his home in West Bay City, May 1.

A great electrical display signalled the opening night of the Buffalo Exposition.

Tyrril Hamlin, '02, has been elected captain of the Berkeley University nine.

Chief Maguina of Nootka, the leading chief of the British Columbia coast, is dead.

The reward of \$5,000 for the body of Pat Crowe, dead or alive, has been withdrawn.

A Seattle man was recently buried under sixteen feet of sand by a boiler explosion.

A combined harvester in full operation is to be shown President McKinley at Stockton.

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., the American diplomat, has wedded Lady Sybil Cuffe in London.

Mrs. Pike is to fight the theatrical trust in New York and have a theater of her own.

Samuel B. Murray, the millionaire patent medicine manufacturer, died at his home in Toledo.

Col. Wallace Randolph, the new chief of artillery, has begun his duties at the War Department.

W. F. Davidson, the civil engineer who laid out the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, is dead.

Mobs of the unemployed recently raided the bread booths of the markets in Lemberg, Galicia.

It is reported that the Chinese indemnity loan will be guaranteed by Russia and floated in America.

A reduction of one pound sterling per ton in South Staffordshire, marked iron was announced recently.

Norris Humphrey, for twenty-five years a leading business man of Lincoln, Nebraska, committed suicide.

It is reported the Germans have selected a concession in Canton, and that position will be taken soon.

The committee of Ministers at Peking for the fixing of the indemnity has re-

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. DICKET, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 754, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

J. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

J. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 211 King St., Tel. 118. Family, station and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Ports. Freight and passengers for all islands.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 9, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask.
BERNARDINI.				
C. Brown & Co.	1,000,000	100		42 1/2
M. S. S. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		
Co. Ltd.	100,000			
L. S. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	500,000	50		10
SUGAR.				
Swa.	5,000,000	25	25 1/2	25 3/4
Ramos.	1,000,000	100		
Clay, Arguoso & Co.	1,000,000	100		
Saw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,500,000	100	50	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	40	41 1/2
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	169	170 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	100		31 1/2
Kihel Plan. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		
Kipahulu Paid up	1,000,000	100		10 1/2
Kona	500,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		10 1/2
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	825,000	30	21 1/2	22 1/2
Mahua Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		10 1/2
" Paid up	1,000,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Oakala	500,000	100		
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	30	17 1/2	18 1/2
Olovalu Paid up	2,500,000	25	4 1/2	
Olovalu	250,000	100		15 1/2
Panama Sug. Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeeoke	700,000	100		
Pineapple	2,000,000	100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,000,000	100	10 1/2	
Waialuku	700,000	100		87 1/2
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		
Waimea	125,000	100		10 1/2
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	80	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Bp. Tr. & C. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Motor Telephone Co.	25,000	10		10
O. B. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
RAILS.				
First National Bank				11 1/2
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.			10 1/2	
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.			85 1/2	86
Haw. Govt. 4 per cent.				
Haw. Govt. Partial Savings 5 per cent.			90	90 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 per cent.			90	90 1/2
Hon. B. & L. Co.			100	100 1/2
Swa. Plantation S. P. Co.			100 1/2	101 1/2
O. B. & L. Co.			100 1/2	101 1/2
Oahu Plant. S. P. Co.			101	101 1/2
Ola Plant. S. P. Co.			101	101 1/2

SESSION IS LAUNCHED

Governor's Message Reaches Solons.

At the opening of the Senatorial branch of the legislative circuit yesterday morning, Clerk Cayless had a communication from the House, announcing the officers elected by that body.

Senator Kalanokalani moved that the chair appoint a committee of one to confer with a like committee of the House, for the purpose of notifying the Governor that the Legislature was now in session and ready for business. The motion carried. The president appointed Kalanokalani a committee of one to act with the House committee, to wait on the Governor.

Senator Carter then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the committee on accounts is hereby authorized to pay for work stated below, as follows:

"For translation, 50 cents per folio; for typewriting, 15 cents per folio; for proofreading, 25 cents per folio; printing, \$1.50 per folio."

Senator Crabbe introduced a resolution relating to the supply of the House, which was adopted, as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate, that all supplies for the use of the Senate shall be purchased by the clerk only, and bills for the same shall be approved by the said clerk before being presented to the committee on accounts, for their approval or rejection."

Senator Achi introduced the following resolution, relating to the introduction of a loan bill during the extra session:

"Resolved, that the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby requested to inform the Legislature whether the Legislature in this extra session can pass a loan bill, with or without appropriations, according to the provisions of the Organic Act, or not?"

"Oily Bill," who, for a wonder, had kept quiet up to the present time, moved to defer consideration of the resolution until after the committee appointed to notify the Governor of the Legislature being ready for business reported. The motion prevailed.

Senator Carter then introduced a resolution, affecting the salaries of the officers of the Senate, as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate, that the following amounts be paid to its officers for this extra session:

"Clerk, \$12.50 per day; assistant clerk, \$10; interpreter, \$10; sergeant at arms, \$5; messenger, \$3; janitor, \$2; chainman, for the extra session, \$100."

This resolution started the music. Bush looked daggers at Senator Carter for daring to propose a reduction of his salary, but his "great" and good friend, John T. Brown, came to his rescue, by moving an amendment to the effect that the clerk be paid \$12 per day, the sergeant at arms \$10, the messenger \$8, and the janitor \$6, during the regular session. The amendment was adopted.

Some wrangling then ensued over the pay of the clerk. Senator Crabbe thought \$12 per day sufficient. Senator Carter then arose and said he was willing, so far as he was concerned, to make the salary of the clerk \$15 per day.

Senator Crabbe replied by saying it was child's talk to make such a statement, and as it was the object of the Senate to cut down expenses as much as possible, he favored the proposed reduction.

Senator Carter replied that he did not think he was childish in suggesting the clerk be paid \$15 a day, as he oftentimes had to work until midnight in order to catch up with his narrative. The resolution was then passed before the House, with the amendment, and adopted.

Senator Russell evidently "smelled a rat," judging by the following resolution, presented by him:

"Resolved, that the Attorney General of the Territory be and is hereby requested to give his legal opinion on the question as to whether the acceptance by the members of the Legislature of a free first-class passage ticket from the steamship companies is, or is not, contrary to law."

Russell said he had received one, but had his suspicions aroused, as to the legality of using such tickets. He had received a complimentary first-class steamship ticket from Wilder & Co., and did not see why it was illegal to use such ticket, but for safety's sake, he seconded the motion to adopt the resolution.

Senator Crabbe said any member of the Legislature of Hawaii had a perfect right to travel all over the United States, if necessary, on passes, saying it was a common practice among legislators in the States.

The resolution was then adopted. Senator Carter attempted to reopen the question of salaries of the Senate officers, but was "staved" off by a motion, at 10:45, to take a recess for half an hour to await the report of Senator Kalanokalani.

Senator Carter seemed to be on the anxious seat, for after a twenty minute wait, moved as there was a quorum present, to proceed to business, and if necessary, he would turn the hands of the clock.

At this juncture the anxiously awaited Kalanokalani appeared and presented a report to the effect that the Governor would send a message to the Senate at 2 p. m.

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The president appointed Senators Brown, Achi and Kalanokalani, a committee of three, to have the message translated and printed.

Under suspension of the rules Achi again presented his resolution, asking for the Attorney General's opinion in regard to the introduction of a loan bill.

Senator Kalanokalani suggested an amendment to the effect that the Attorney General should also specify whether or not other measures could be legally introduced.

"Oily Bill" cautioned the members not to be too hasty, and wanted action on the resolutions deferred.

Senator Brown suggested that the Senator from Lahaina be made to sit down and keep his mouth shut, as he was beginning to employ his old time-killing tactics. There was no necessity, he said, for holding a thirty or sixty-day session over the appropriation bill, when it could easily be disposed of in two weeks, and if "Oily Bill" was not sat upon they would never get through with the measure.

"Oily Bill" rose to his feet to reply, but before he could say anything, Crabbe moved the previous question, which carried.

The president seemed quite confused at this point, and put a motion to defer action on the resolution, and seemed greatly surprised when told the motion had not been seconded.

Senator Achi then moved the resolution, with the amendment attached, be adopted, and upon the show of hands, was carried.

"Oily Bill," seeing things were not going to suit him, moved to adjourn.

A storm of protests arose from the Republican side of the House against the motion.

The president put the question before the House, and upon the show of hands, declared the Senate adjourned.

Senator Crabbe said any member of the Legislature of Hawaii had a perfect right to travel all over the United States, if necessary, on passes, saying it was a common practice among legislators in the States.

The resolution was then adopted. Senator Carter attempted to reopen the question of salaries of the Senate officers, but was "staved" off by a motion, at 10:45, to take a recess for half an hour to await the report of Senator Kalanokalani.

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NEW BOARD OF HEALTH

For the Present Dr. Cooper Will Preside.

MAY BE SUCCEEDED BY E. A. MOTT-SMITH

Mails Will Still Be Fumigated—Small Pox Infection—Leper Settlement Supplies.

DR. CHARLES B. COOPER was elected president of the newly created Board of Health at the regular meeting held yesterday afternoon. The new members were unanimous for him. Dr. Cooper accepted the honor with the proviso that he be allowed to resign in six weeks, when he will leave for the Coast on a two months' vacation.

It is understood that E. A. Mott-Smith, one of the new members, and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be the man to succeed Dr. Cooper. Mr. Mott-Smith is an energetic man, and it is believed will be able to give much of his time to the needs of the health department.

At yesterday's meeting the following gentlemen were present: Dr. Cooper, Attorney General E. F. Dole, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C. S. Sloggett, C. L. Garcia, Dr. Sloggett, and William Auld. Dr. Sloggett was the last appointee on the new board. Felicitations were passed about and the new board began its work harmoniously and transacted considerable business. The meeting was held at 1:30 o'clock, instead of 3, in order to give the members opportunity to see the Mariposa, and attend to their mail before its departure.

A short caucus was held prior to the open session, where it was agreed that Dr. Cooper should accept the nomination for president. The nomination in open session was made by E. A. Mott-Smith, in view of the past services and the general qualifications of Dr. Cooper.

The election was unanimous. "In accepting the office of president I wish to state my position. I would not accept it as a permanent thing. I expect to leave in about six weeks for the Coast, but having previously been a member of the board and familiar with the routine work, I realize it would be hard to put in a new member and expect him to go ahead. Therefore, to facilitate the workings of the department, and on the condition that I be allowed to resign in six weeks, I accept."

Tenders for horse-shoeing, which were to have been opened on May 1st, were only opened yesterday. These bids were called for to supply shoes and labor from May 1 to December 31. The work had formerly been performed at the rate of \$2.50 for each set of four shoes, but in April the price was lowered to \$2. Following were the bids: Nunes, \$1.75; Tom Hollinger, \$2.50, guaranteed to last a month; John M. Kana, \$1.35; J. S. Sloggett, \$2.75; Honolulu Stock Yards, \$2. The board did not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid. Dr. Cooper stated that the only guarantee was from Tom Hollinger, the others having failed to make any such guarantee. Mr. Dole moved to accept the lowest bid, with the condition that the contract be withdrawn if the work was not satisfactory to the executive officer. Carried.

A letter from Dr. Sandow, government physician on Kauai, was read, in which he reported on the smallpox patient at Waiwae plantation. The patient was a Porto Rican, twenty-five years of age, who was quarantined. All the school children have been vaccinated and prohibited from going to school for a period of fourteen days. He asked for more vaccine. Dr. Sandow says the source of infection is a matter of conjecture. All the Porto Rican children have been vaccinated.

Mr. Dole said he talked with Mr. Halstead, who had just returned from Kauai, and he reported that the patient was on the road to recovery. President Cooper spoke of the excellent manner in which the smallpox cases had been handled by the physicians on Kauai.

The question of the fumigation of the United States mails was brought up. Mr. Dole said it was a hardship to continue the fumigation unless Mr. Cooper was personally of the opinion that where there is an lot of danger it would more than pay the community to see that the mails were fumigated even if it delayed distribution for a few hours.

Dr. Pratt reported that statistics just obtained from the United States Marine Hospital Service office showed that there had been an increase of 1,000 cases of smallpox from April 5 to the 12th, inclusive. In all parts of the United States. Dr. Sloggett expressed himself in favor of having the mails fumigated. "The public will feel more comfortable in knowing that the chances for infection are being lessened."

Dr. Pratt said he had had a conversation with Dr. Cooper relative to the probable source of infection from which the Porto Rican on Kauai was struck. Dr. Cooper said the clothing of the Porto Rican had been fumigated upon their departure, again at New Orleans and again at Port Los Angeles. He said immigrant trains were often disinfected in the southern States and passengers mingled with the negro inhabitants, and probably infected by clothing. In this way the infection may have been carried along to the Hawaiian Islands.

The board decided to let the present system of fumigation stand.

A letter from Dr. Cooper was read in which he stated officially that for the week ending April 12 there were thirty-one cases and twenty-five deaths from smallpox, and twenty-two cases and seventeen deaths from smallpox, at Honolulu. A case of plague occurred at Waiwae on April 12.

Treasurer Wright asked for instructions from the board as to applications received from Japanese for license to sell poisonous drugs. He asked for information concerning his duties and powers of discretion in the premises. Mr. Dole said the law provided that the Treasurer may issue licenses to sell poisonous drugs. He would advise

Mr. Wright, until the Supreme Court ordered otherwise, to use discretion, and satisfy himself that the applicant in each case means no harm.

The question of supplying the leper settlement with pol and paint was again considered. Dr. Pratt read the following tenders of paint submitted by Lee Chew, on the basis of 400 bundles per week: Twenty-one pounds, \$1.10 a bundle; twenty-five pounds, \$1.30, for a four-year contract; twenty-one pounds at 35 cents, 20 pounds at \$1, for a six-year contract; twenty-one pounds, 80 cents; twenty-five pounds, 95 cents, for an eight-year contract. The president appointed William Auld, E. A. Mott-Smith and Dr. Pratt, a committee to examine into the quality of the paint and satisfy themselves as to prices.

The request of Father McLaughlin, of New York City, the famous "Singing Priest" of the Catholic church, to be allowed to visit the Molokai leper settlement, was denied, as the board did not wish to establish a precedent, no matter how urgent or how humanitarian was the request. Father McLaughlin, through a friend, said he did not desire to go out of idle curiosity, but was impelled by religious motives only, and in view of the interest his church took in the settlement.

George W. Smith asked permission to send medicine to the settlement. He claimed it was a cure for leprosy. His request was denied.

Tenders of beef and live cattle from the Parker ranch, Hawaii, were read again. A report on the bid by E. C. Weston, a member of the old board, was read, and the same will be submitted to the Parker ranch management.

A number of lepers at the Kalihi Receiving Station will be sent to Molokai on the next steamer for Kalaupapa.

President Smith, of Oahu College, reported that the sanitary laundry on the college premises would be attended to immediately.

Dr. Shorey, food commissioner, was given authority to prosecute several auditors of milk.

A letter from Lahaina asking the Board of Health to take action to have the water system there put into operation, so that the 500 school children could have a plentiful supply of drinking water, was read, and referred to the Public Works Department, with the recommendation that children be so supplied.

At the close of the meeting President Cooper said he did not doubt that all the new members had consented to become members with only the incentive uppermost to do their duty as citizens. He was sorry the Legislature had not adopted the bill drawn up by the Attorney General which provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Health. It was hard upon business men to spend three and sometimes more hours of an afternoon discussing public matters without any remuneration except the commendation of the community. The members were subject to criticism, often unjustly, but that was only natural when men were trying to serve the public.

For the same reason he was glad to see our attention called to the Mariposa, "especially Kewalo, which is a disgrace to civilization. That district should not have been opened for habitation until placed in a sanitary state. As soon as possible we should put our whole attention to rectifying the disgraceful conditions there."

Mariposa for the Coast.
The rain came down in torrents yesterday afternoon about the time that the Oceanic steamer Mariposa, Captain Rennie, was getting ready to leave for the Coast, and those who had assembled on the wharf to say good-by to departing friends did so at the risk of getting wet, taking cold, and feeling generally uncomfortable. This did not seem to affect the size of the crowd, however, for as many people as usually turn out at the going away of a Coast steamship were on hand and the only difference noticeable in the great throngs, besides the fact that they were more or less wet, was that they were packed away under the sheds instead of swarming out to the edge of the wharf to be as near to the steamer as possible.

Berger's band was in a dry place and the music, as usual, added a charm to the occasion that was in no way affected by the inclement weather. Just for a moment the rain ceased as the steamer was getting away from the wharf. At that moment the crowd rushed to the edge to throw leis and to receive them from the hands of their departing friends, as tokens of farewell. There were many people going away, most prominent among whom were Sam Parker and family, Robert W. Wilcox, Fred. Beckley and A. de S. Canavarro. The members of the Legislature were practically out in force to bid adieu to Parker, Beckley and Wilcox.

Just half past 6 o'clock before the Mariposa got away from the dock. The following is a complete list of those who sailed to the Coast on the vessel: J. E. Austin, wife and two children; Mr. Borghreink and child, Miss Brewer, St. E. Bryant, Jr., A. E. Bailey, R. E. Burke and wife, Fred W. Beckley, J. F. Carlisle and wife, J. H. Campbell and wife, Mrs. J. C. Cohen, A. de S. Canavarro, D. T. Davis, Wm. Douglas, Miss son and wife, Mrs. W. L. Howard, Mrs. R. H. Haskel and child, W. J. Hayes, George Hammer, Mrs. J. Kruger, three children and nurse, E. A. Keithley and wife, Mrs. Keokakalo, J. E. Lindsey, F. C. Lindsey, H. W. Lombard, H. M. Mott-Smith, wife, two children and maid, R. McKeague, Miss Clara Mueller, T. P. McLaughlin, J. A. Mand, M. McInerney, G. J. Moore, Mr. McKay, Sheldon Mantle, S. Parker, wife and son, Wm. A. Robinson, T. B. Richards and wife, Mrs. A. Smith, child and servant, Mrs. Shaughnessy and child, H. Trail, Miss Trowbridge, A. H. Wagner, W. M. Warren, Miss E. Wilson, F. S. Washburn, Robert W. Wilcox.

Moana Comes and Goes.
The steamship Moana arrived from the Colonies yesterday morning and sailed for Victoria and Vancouver last evening.

For a long time the Moana was one of the most popular boats which called at this port and her return here after a long absence in southern waters was welcomed by many who had not forgotten pleasant trips on the fine steamship. The Moana is now on the run from Canada to the Colonies in place of the Victoria.

Called from Sydney on the 23d of April, the Moana arrived at Honolulu on the 25th, sailing thence on the 26th. No passengers were brought for this port. She took the following from here for Victoria, however, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Walker, Mrs. Wakefield and three children, Miss Jones, E. H. Woodhouse, Mrs. Ward and two daughters, D. J. Fisher, Mrs. John Bush, Mrs. C. V. Sturdevant, R. Doda, Mrs. Lidgate, Miss I. Blesard, Mrs. C. Erickson and child, Miss P. Nobles, Mr. Knowlton, Miss Greg, Mrs. W. H. Rickard, J. L. White, L. Abrams, A. W. Anderson, wife and three children, B. Ringstrom, William Robert James Dean, Mr. Donaldson, S. Oikstedt, George Graham, T. R. Robinson and William Henry.

Among the through passengers on the Moana was Captain Peyton Hookins, R. N. C. M., who has been in command of the Tauranga, which is stationed with the Australian squadron.

VAGS ARE NUMEROUS

Honolulu's Darkest Places Are Crowded.

HUMAN WRECKS CAST ON BEACH

Visit to the City's Tramp Resorts in Company With a Police Chief.

The ragtag and bobtail of humanity is finding its way into Honolulu in increasing numbers. No one realizes the fact better than does Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, whose duty it is to round-up that same ragtag and bobtail which constitutes the "floating" element of the city's population, and to see that it is kept floating.

Last night was the occasion of one of Mr. Chillingworth's round-ups, and by his courtesy a representative of the Advertiser was permitted to accompany him in his search for the wandering ones. Knowing where to go to find them, the officer had no difficulty in gathering his harvest.

Mr. Chillingworth ordered the hackman to drive to the corner of Queen and Punchbowl streets, and alighting there, led the way through the slush and mud of an ill-smelling alley, which was total darkness, to a large tenement house known as Ah Leong's No. 1. Here apparently all was well, as quiet reigned, and by the straggling beams of light that came from dirty coal-oil lamps through the curtained windows, the inmates were seen to be engaged in such peaceful pursuits as the smoking of pipes and the twirling of thumbs. This, however, the deputy sheriff stated, was until recently, one of the vilest haunts in the city, and it was a common incident a few weeks ago to find drunken and half-naked men lying about in the mud and slush of the yard. "We used to back up the patrol wagon here in this alley," said the officer, "and dump them into it. On Saturday night, particularly, it was bad. That is when the swine carnal is at its highest, and by coming around here about twelve o'clock we could find them as thick as flies, all completely paralyzed and lying around in the mud dead drunk. We have got this place pretty well straightened out now, but I'll show you a place that takes the cake."

With this he led the way back through the narrow dark alley, across the street, down another alley of the slushy, odoriferous type, and into a side gate, where he halted a number of indolent, half-clad men who were loafing on the rotten porch of a tumble-down house, and inquired for Mr. McCarthy, the proprietor of McCarthy's boarding house. An unkempt individual with a shock of red hair, came to the door with a bunch of keys in his hand, a towel over his bare shoulders and a pair of nondescript trousers hanging about his hips.

In response to Mr. Chillingworth's inquiries, Mr. McCarthy said he had a full house, and that "Katie" was good again. Katie herself presently appeared. She is a well-known character of Kakaako, being addicted to the excessive use of swipes and numerous thumpings at the hands of her husband. Recently she was brought home from a swipes carnival at Ah Leong's by her lord and master, and given a horrible beating, for which Mr. McCarthy paid a fine of \$100 to the police court. Reconciliation is now in order and domestic tranquility reigns.

"Anybody in the tent tonight?" inquired the officer. "I don't know," answered the proprietor, "ain't none there unless they been put there: might of been some more robbed an' chucked in there so's they could lay the blame onto me."

It was explained that Mr. McCarthy is frequently the victim of other people's crimes. The tramps and hard characters about the waterfront get hold of the newly landed sailors, get them drunk on swipes, rob them of their money, and then take them to the McCarthy house and stow them in the tent on the premises; when the sailors awake from their swipes sleep they think they have been robbed by McCarthy, and there is pillkila for that gentleman. "The tent's 'bout all worn to pieces now," added the man, "there was a lot of bad ones in there Saturday night, and they high done away with the tent altogether."

A visit to the tent corroborated the statement. Three or four old, straw bed ticks, dirty and foul smelling were tumbled about the sloppy earth floor, but what had once been a canvas tent, but which was now a frame work of tatters and strips, with one side of the top entirely torn away. According to Mr. Chillingworth, this is the vile nest for the worst element in town. "I have found them stowed away in here," said he, "as many as thirty at a time, in all stages of intoxication, fighting, squabbling, cursing and in the even more disgusting stage of drunken sickness; they pile in old sheet iron, or anything to keep the damp from coming up from the ground, and they crawl in there to sleep. It is hard to conceive how human beings can become so degraded. They are of all nationalities—the riff-raff that are brought in here by steamers and sailing vessels from the outside world; they come as stow-aways, or any way they can get here, and unless we can get them out again they keep as busy. They are the lowest type of

criminal, and they keep coming in all the time. We watch the waterfront as closely as we can, and we have men watching the parks all night to catch the vagabonds that try to sleep on the benches, but there is no possible way of keeping them out, and if we put them in jail they serve out their terms and are with us again. We try to drive them out of town, and we are shipping them out all the time, on threat of imprisonment. They come here, I suppose, because they get the idea that living is easy, but one fellow that we arrested the other day said it was the d—est town he ever struck for getting the price of a meal, and that he had asked seven people before he found one that would pay for his breakfast. I hope the treatment we are giving them will give the islands a hard name for the class with the outside world before long. They seem to think this is a good place to come to, and Hawaii has become a regular dumping ground for these worthless beings."

From the McCarthy boarding house the hackman drove through the wretched district between Queen street and the waterfront, stopping in front of a crowded tenement lot. Thence the officer led the way through a hole in the fence, across lots where the refuse in open drains and cesspools filled the air with a revolting stench, and into a two-story tenement of two hundred rooms, which is the building known as "Ah Leong's."

Children not yet able to walk crawled about the floors and the dark porches, and men and women of all nationalities teemed about the place like swarming flies, while a smoke-smeared lantern setting on the dirty floor here and there, cast the sickly glimmers that furnished the only illuminations for the hundreds of degraded beings in rags and dirt, that call the wretched place home. On the upper porch a narrow rail was the only protection from a fall of thirty feet into the shop and mud below, though the inmates of the place jostled and elbowed each other roughly about on the very edge of the boards.

In every room was a pair of swipes, which was not being neglected by man, woman or child. Where the swipes come from is a thing that the officers would be very glad to know. There is always swipes in the building, and every inmate has his and her share, but they refuse to tell where they procure it, and, although it is an open secret that there is a woman in the building who manufactures the drink, the most diligent search and much detective work have failed to result in the discovery of the offender.

Here and there the meaningless twangs of Japanese stringed instruments indicated that some were being dizzily gay; from other rooms came droning voices and the thumping of calashas gongs, indicating the native form of merriment. Inmates were found in various states of swipes intoxication, but they were unmolested by the officers so long as they were not entirely helpless.

At this place, Mr. Chillingworth stated, on hilarious nights, and particularly on Saturdays, are to be gathered a generous harvest of common drunks, and among these are included instruments of the "floating" element, coming from all parts of the earth, and kept continually on the move by the officers of all ports where they land. No town, no city, no country wants them, and they are bundled about from one place to another, worthless "vags" ready for the committing of any crime or the doing of any deed that is suggested to them by person or circumstance, begging, stealing, robbing and frequently killing, in turn, and eking out a wretched existence at the expense of other people, and disdaining work of any and all kinds.

Of this class of undesirable citizens Mr. Chillingworth says Honolulu is getting more than her share, and not only Honolulu but all the islands. A number of "vags" confided their troubles to the officers and they say with one accord that the trip to Hilo and return on the Kinai is about the worst they ever came up against.

The Police Department is doing its best to watch the waterfront and to guard against the immigration of tramps, but they are still pouring in at an alarming rate, and their names and crimes are filling the rosters of the Police Court. High Sheriff Brown and his faithful deputies are bundling the unwelcome wanderers out of the Territory with all possible dispatch, and will endeavor to make the outpour as nearly equal to the in-pour as they can, but as Mr. Chillingworth says, they have "a mighty big job on their hands."

Attracted by the tropical climate, where a pile of lumber is a warm couch, and by the reports that one may pick his dinner off the trees, the "Weary Willies" are flocking in with every steamer, sometimes at the rate of fifteen to a ship. It is to be hoped that the several treatment they are receiving will result in Honolulu's being put on the black list by the worthless fraternity before many more moons.

Followers of the Sea May Combine.
A prominent local shipping man received a letter by the last mail from the Coast from one of the shipping firms of San Francisco, in which it was intimated that the Coast Seamen's Union might amalgamate with freight clerks and other employees aboard sailing craft and steamships, so as to completely tie up a vessel in case of a strike.

While nothing definite has as yet been learned concerning the scheme, if indeed any move has been made in that direction, there has been considerable talk among the waterfront men in regard to the matter, and shipping men are more or less concerned.

The organizing of freight clerks, for example, and the amalgamation of their organization with the union would mean that in the event of a strike on the part of the freight clerks, sailors and others would go out on strike also, to fight for the common cause.

In case of any trouble with employees, all being united, the result to the shipping interests of this port as well as Coast ports would be a serious one and the shipping of sugar from these islands might at any time be interfered with, if not altogether tied up.

Shipping men are anxious to get particulars concerning the matter and are waiting for definite news from the Coast. The Coast Seamen's Union already embraces Hawaii, there being a branch union in this port and a representative of the union here to look after union interests.

Lahaina Postoffice.
In a recent article in these columns, with reference to the former postal inspector, W. A. Robinson, the following statement appeared: "In the past six months Honolulu has done a money order pay-out business of \$180,000; Lahaina, \$28,000; Hilo, \$25,000, and so on."

Postmaster A. Waal of Lahaina says that this paragraph does not do full justice to his office. Lahaina post office should have been credited with not less than \$25,127.44.

criminal, and they keep coming in all the time. We watch the waterfront as closely as we can, and we have men watching the parks all night to catch the vagabonds that try to sleep on the benches, but there is no possible way of keeping them out, and if we put them in jail they serve out their terms and are with us again. We try to drive them out of town, and we are shipping them out all the time, on threat of imprisonment. They come here, I suppose, because they get the idea that living is easy, but one fellow that we arrested the other day said it was the d—est town he ever struck for getting the price of a meal, and that he had asked seven people before he found one that would pay for his breakfast. I hope the treatment we are giving them will give the islands a hard name for the class with the outside world before long. They seem to think this is a good place to come to, and Hawaii has become a regular dumping ground for these worthless beings."

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NAGGED BY COLLECTORS

Ignominious Exit of Wilcox By Sea.

SERVED WITH TWO SUMMONSES

Judgment Likely to Be Taken Against the Delegate in Congress by Default.

Delegate Robert W. Wilcox, be-leiled and surrounded by friends, got away for San Francisco yesterday afternoon on the steamship Mariposa, and this despite some men with bills.

He did not get his ticket until about an hour before the vessel left the wharf, and, "There must be some mistake," he said, when he went below to stateroom No. 32, and found that it was already occupied by three ladies who, while they were happy to have the honor of an introduction to the great man during the explanations which followed, did not feel inclined to give up their berths.

There were many people on the steamer long before Wilcox put his foot over the gangway who were anxious to see him. Among them were gentlemen with little accounts which they wanted him to settle. A couple of these people were accompanied by police officers who held in their hands papers which they were to serve.

A thorough search of the vessel was made before Wilcox went aboard. Creditors heard that he was already on deck, and that he was stowing away somewhere.

The saloon and the steerage were both examined, and the officers poked their noses into every cabin that gave any signs of being inhabited, and which were not locked.

Finally, when the delegate stepped aboard, a police officer was on hand, and handed him a summons. He stepped clear of the gangway. Wilcox was at the time accompanied by several prominent citizens with whom he was engaged in conversation. He looked at the summons without touching it. "What's this?" he said.

"Take hold of it with your hands," said the officer. Wilcox thereupon placed the papers in his pocket and proceeded below, followed by his friends and the officer, saying: "I'll attend to this by and by."

Another officer served papers shortly afterwards. When Wilcox was questioned concerning the affair by a reporter he explained, with a merry jest, that it was a trifling matter of a few dollars, which he would settle when he returned from the States.

It seems that the first summons served on the delegate was about a bill for \$156 and some odd cents which had been running for the last eleven years. Q. H. Berry, broker, wanted the cash. He was tired of waiting for it. He had presented a bill to Wilcox on many different occasions, but had always failed to get anything. Finally Wilcox gave Berry a promissory note on demand, for the amount. This, however, was no easier to collect than the bill.

Berry decided to sue. Hence the summons.

Wilcox, having gone to the Coast, will be unable to appear before the court. Judgment will probably be obtained through default.

Perhaps Wilcox will pay when he returns from Washington. Perhaps he won't.

The bill for \$156 against Wilcox has a history, as above intimated, extending back over the eleven years. In the year 1890 Teresa, his present wife, bought a piano of the Hawaiian News Company. So much was paid down on the instrument, and the rest was charged. Teresa gave a note for what was due, and Wilcox endorsed. Years passed, as the books say, and the Hawaiian News Company, unable to collect, turned the note over to Q. H. Berry. In 1895 the note was outlawed and Berry got it renewed. Ever since then he has been trying to collect. Later he had the note again renewed.

On Tuesday, Fullerton, Berry's partner, who has been doing a great deal of hustling to present the bill to Wilcox often enough to keep it fresh in his memory, approached the delegate in the vicinity of Alaska and King streets, asking him for a settlement.

Wilcox thereupon made a speech in which he said he would take particular pleasure in breaking a club over the head of the collector.

The collector, his ire aroused, said that if Wilcox made any more such remarks he would make it so lively for him that he would be unable to find gas tanks enough in the country to hide in. About this time a little fellow in glasses and a Prince Albert coat toddled up to the "idol of his people" and took him away. The collector walked around the block to cool off.

One of the collectors who were looking for Wilcox on the Mariposa yesterday, had a judgment against the delegate. But summonses and judgments to the contrary, notwithstanding, the be-leiled and smiling Wilcox went his way on the Mariposa to the Coast, saying he would settle by and by—in the sweet mahope.

FOLLOWING THE BEAVER'S PLAN.
Animal instinct often gives a valuable hint to human reason. A case in point is cited by an engineer in a recently-written scientific review of the subject of dams. The beaver, he says, does not build his dam straight across the stream, but with an arch against the current, his instinct telling him that in this form it will better resist floods and the impact of floating ice. This hint from the little animal has been acted upon in many cases lately, notably in the building of the Great Bear Valley dam in California. Engineers, as a rule, build straight across stream, chiefly, perhaps, to save material, but the arched dam is the more economical in the long run.

FOR SALE.
One Studebaker extension TOP SURREY, with pole, shafts, dicker, seat and brake; in good condition. Price, \$200.00.
One pair good CARRIAGE HORSES, sixteen hands high. Price, \$300.00.
One DOUBLE HARNESS, Price, \$25.00.
One Hay & Ensilage CUTTER, double geared. Price, \$25.00.
Fifty Koa CABBAGES, from 3 1/2 to 12 inches in diameter.
Two Fish and one Pig PLATES.
Twelve DISHES and PLATES, kono and miko wood.
One Koa SURF BOARD, 7 1/2 feet long.
One KAUWILA SPEAR, 9 feet long.
One KAPA LOG; nine KAPA MALLETS.
Also, a few Stone Axes, Lamps and Poi Pounders, old Kauai pattern, Malika and Sling Stones. Price, \$1.00.

Address J. K. FARLEY, Koloa, Kauai.
2278-5549

DON'T NEGLECT.
A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.
(From the Sydney Herald.)
When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:
Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:
Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.
Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.
Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.

FORMER INCOME TAX.

Hawaii made an effort in 1896 to get an income tax law and one was introduced and passed in the Legislature of that year and signed by President Dole. It was, however, declared unconstitutional by the Hawaiian Supreme Court. By request of people who are studying the income tax question, the Advertiser reprints this old Act as follows:

LAW CONCERNING THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAX ON INCOME (FROM THE SESSION LAWS OF 1896)—RETURN TO BE MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST AND PAYMENT TO BE MADE ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 15.

ASSESSMENT UPON INDIVIDUALS.

Section 1. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent on the amount so derived, provided, that while the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing, shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax, and the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Assessors and Collectors for the time being for the several Tax Divisions of the Republic, and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 30th day of June next preceding the time for levying, assessing, collecting and paying the said tax.

ASSESSMENT UPON CORPORATIONS.

Section 2. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of one per cent annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic of Hawaii, no matter how or where created and organized; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating upon the payment system and providing for the payment of the sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such societies, orders or associations, and dependents of such members, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of any other Act; nor to the stock, shares, funds, real and personal property, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING INCOME.

Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate, including leaseholds for any term purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; interest received or accrued upon notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if gains have become due from such person or corporation, or which has been paid by him or it during the year; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part of the money directly by him or his family; money and the value of any personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever.

The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund or account, or carried to the account of any fund or used for construction, or enlargements of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation.

In computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, shall be deducted, and also all interest due or paid within the year, by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all Government taxes and license fees paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who, or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also, losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless, and provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided, further, that where allowable herein only one deduction of two thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are committed in one family, and have joint property interest, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

And provided, further, that in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person shall not exceed the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fixed or uncertain or regular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid.

Provided, also, that in assessing the income of any person or corporation, there shall not be included the income of any person or any corporation as dividends upon the stock of such corporation if the tax of one per cent has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation as required by this Act, nor any gift or inheritance otherwise taxed as such.

ALL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS REQUIRED TO MAKE RETURN.—TIME.

Section 4. Every corporation doing business for profit in the Republic shall

make and render to the Assessor of its Tax Division; between the first and thirty-first days of August in every year, beginning with the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Seven, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Minister of Finance may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole twelve months ending June 30th last preceding the date of such return.

First. The gross receipts of such corporation from sales made at home and abroad, and from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation without allowance for interest, annuities and dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of more than six hundred dollars to each person employed, and the name and address of each of such persons, and the amount paid to each.

INCOMES OF MORE THAN \$1,500 TO BE RETURNED.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, and of all corporations made liable to income tax to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation reside, locate or does business of the amount of their income, and all gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or less are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation, shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice President or Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

ACCOUNTS—INSPECTION—PENALTY.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of every corporation doing business for profit to keep full, regular and accurate books of account upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order, and whenever the Assessor of the Division in which any corporation is assessed shall believe that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief and the grounds on which he believes and, on examination thereof, conclude there are good grounds for such belief, he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation to be made; and if such corporation shall refuse to comply with such request, then the Assessor of the Division shall make from such information as he can obtain, an estimate of the amount of such income, and then add one hundred per cent thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be the lawful assessment of such income, and shall not be subject to appeal.

FAILURE TO RETURN—FAULTY STATEMENT—PENALTY—HEARING.

Section 7. When any person or corporation having a taxable income refuses or neglects to render any return or list of income required by law, or renders an understated, false or fraudulent return or list, the Assessor shall make an estimate of the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such return, according to the form prescribed, of the income liable to tax possessed by such person or corporation, and the said Assessor shall assess the income, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation, he shall add one hundred per cent to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add one hundred per cent to such tax. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected in the same manner as the tax, and in the same manner as the tax, unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax, and the return so made and subscribed by such Assessor shall be held prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes.

Provided, that except in the case of a corporation refusing to permit an inspection of its books, no person failing to make return shall be assessed, nor shall the amount of any list or return be increased, nor shall any penalty be assessed upon any person or corporation for such neglect or refusal, or for making or rendering a willfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Assessor, so as to give the person or corporation charged with the neglect or refusal an opportunity to be heard.

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such costs, if any, as it shall deem just to either party to the appeal.

WHEN PAYABLE—PENALTY.

Section 8. The taxes on income herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the fifteenth day of November as aforesaid, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of one per cent on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum on said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

that the majority of measures passed were introduced by Republican members.

The resolution of the members of the Home Rule party fails to show any specific cause of complaint against the Governor, and, in our judgment, as loyal members of the Republican party, Home Rule party fails to show any action looking to his removal.

Dated Honolulu, Hawaii, May 6, 1901. (Signed) H. P. BALDWIN, Chairman Republican Territorial Committee.

J. P. COOKE, B. H. WRIGHT, T. MCANTS STEWART, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CECIL BROWN, H. P. BALDWIN, G. R. CARTER, C. D. PARIS, J. L. CRABBE, W. C. ACHI, Senators.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON, A. H. HOOGE, JONAH KUMALAE, ARNOLD F. GILFILLAN, R. W. AYLETT, J. W. K. KEIKI, C. H. DICKET, Representatives.

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SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of excellence. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of cruds, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative and septic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of cruds and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Eucalypti, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Bath is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Amst. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LARSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FOREIGN DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Representatives.

Representatives.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 7
Am. pkt. Newbury, Chipperfield, from
Kauai.
I-L. stmr. Walealeale, Pitz, from Ana-
hola.
Bark off port last night, name un-
known.
Wednesday, May 8
I-L. stmr. Hanalei, Pedersen, from Kau-
ai.
C-A S. S. Moana, Carey, from the Col-
umbia.
H. N. gas schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from
Lahaina.
Am. bk. Carrollton, Jones, 25 days from
Tacoma.
I-L. stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from
Kauai.
Thursday, May 9
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Captain
Greene, from San Francisco

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 7
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports.
W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai
and Lahaina.
I-L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for
Kauai ports.
I-L. stmr. Iwaland, Greene, for Kauai
ports.
I-L. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for
Kauai.
I-L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for
Hawaii.
W. stmr. Mokohi, Napala, for Kahului
and Kapaemahu.
Schr. Golden Gate and Alice Kimball,
for Kahului and Kapaemahu.
Wednesday, May 8
O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San
Francisco.
C-A S. S. Moana, Carey, for Vancou-
ver and Victoria.
I-L. stmr. Walealeale, Pitz, for Kauai.
Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, for San Fran-
cisco with sugar.
I-L. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Pa-
nalua.
Thursday, May 9
I-L. stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Ma-
kai.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Ki-
nau, May 7.—J. A. McCandless, Dr. L.
E. Cofer, Mrs. R. A. Ahu, Capt. Ahl-
born and wife, Hon. J. K. Hilo, Mrs.
H. Hilo, J. M. Coulson, Mrs. A. Lin-
say, Miss Chalmers, Miss Wright, Dr.
A. C. Austin, Sam. O. Kanehwa, D. P.
Kahalo, D. O. Jaceway, T. Wall, W.
Recker, Alfred Harrison, J. P. Sis-
son, M. E. Lemon, A. G. Wooley, Wm.
Meyer, Philip Naone, H. McCriston, C.
H. Snyder, J. T. Crawley, A. Lindsay,
F. S. Dodge, A. C. Palfrey.

Peru to Take Rio's Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Pa-
cific Mail steamer Peru, Captain Ellis-
bury, arriving Tuesday night, twenty-
four and one-half days from Panama
and five days and five hours from Ma-
satan, brought a cargo of nearly 2,000
tons of freight, consisting principally
of coffee from Central America. The
only cabin passengers were W. C.
Hamburger and William Olson, both of
this city. The coffee, which is the best
of the Pacific Mail's Panama fleet, has
been substituted for the lost Rio de
Janeiro on the China route, and is to
sail on May 11th on her first voyage
to Hongkong. In the opinion of many
persons the Peru is admirably suited
to the trans-Pacific route, having fine
decks and passenger accommodations
superior to those possessed by the Rio,
and is a comparatively new steamer,
having been built by the Union Iron
works in 1892. She has a net tonnage
of 2,540, a length of 336 feet, breadth
of 45.9 feet, and depth of 18 feet. The
fine quarters of the officers are a no-
ticeable feature of the Peru. The
steamer San Jose, Captain Brown,
which arrived yesterday morning from
Acapulco with 7,500 bags of coffee and
sugar, will take the Peru's place on
the Panama route.

Big Shipping Combine.

The shipping interests of the firms of
Welch & Co., C. Brewer & Co. and Cas-
tle & Cooke have been amalgamated.
The new corporation will be capitalized
at \$5,000,000 and will include twelve ships
of the above firms, engaged in the Pa-
cific trade, as follows: The new
steamer W. H. Marston, R. P. Rithet,
Andrew Welch, Port George, Moican,
Martha Davis, Hawaiian Isles, St. Kath-
erine, Gerard C. Tobey, Thillie E. Star-
buck, George Curtis and Archer.
This recently taken action has been
under way for several years.
The earnings and expenses of the fleet,
under the new conditions, will be equal
and the net earnings divided among the
shareholders of the corporation. These
shareholders consist of the original own-
ers in vessels taken into the combina-
tion.
The promise of a line of steamers be-
tween this port and San Francisco and
the coming of the new steamer line is
the cause of the action taken.
It has not yet been definitely decided
as to who will be the officers of the new
corporation, although R. P. Rithet will
probably be the president of the concern.

San Francisco Shipping.

The bark Albert arrived yesterday
only twelve days from Kapaemahu, Ha-
waii with 19,087 bags of sugar. The
bark Kauai arrived late in the day,
thirteen days from Honolulu.
A cargo of 5,000 bags of sugar was
brought from Hana and Kahului by
the schooner Helen M. Kimball, which
arrived yesterday after a passage of
twenty-five days.
The brig Galilee, twenty-two days
from Hawaii, arrived yesterday with
sugar.
The steamer Helen, Captain Nichol-
son, nine and one-half days from Hon-
olulu, has come to this port for re-
pairs. A short time ago at one of the
island ports the steamer's rudder was
badly damaged by striking a rock. The
rudder was temporarily repaired and
this enabled the Helen to make the
trip to San Francisco.

Americans Buy English Line.

The first step in the first of the
consolidation of some of the biggest
trans-Atlantic shipping interests has
been accomplished by the purchase by
J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of the En-
glish line of steamers. A deposit on the
purchase price has been paid. The En-
glish line of the Leyland line, confirming
the sale, told the syndicate that the
Associated Press that an official state-
ment will be issued from the head office
of the line at Liverpool. It is understood
that the shareholders of the company
will receive £14 10s for each £10 share.
The Leyland line whose fleet will thus
pass into the control of Americans, is
of Great Britain's greatest shipping
lines, far exceeding the Peninsular
and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-
pany and the Elder, Dempsey & Co.

To Inspect Harbors.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The sub-
committee of the House committee on
rivers and harbors, appointed to pre-
pare an itinerary for the committee's
forthcoming inspection of the harbors
of the Pacific Coast, will in season to-
day leave New Orleans for the first ob-
jective point. After leaving New Or-
leans stops will be made at Houston,
Buffalo, Bayou and Galveston.
From Texas the party will go to Los
Angeles or San Diego, Cal., making no
stops on the way. All the harbors on
the California coast between San Diego
and San Francisco will receive atten-
tion. The intention is to give four or
five days to San Francisco and the
coast in its vicinity. A day or two will
be spent at Sacramento, and then the
party will visit Oregon and Washington
harbors of Oregon. Seattle will be reached
about the 1st of July. Thence some of
the party will make a pleasure trip
to Alaska. All told, the inspection will
consume something over six weeks.

Work on Shipbuilding Trust.

Owners of ship-building yards met in
the offices of Henry W. Poor & Co. in
New York on April 28 to begin prelimi-
nary work toward forming a combina-
tion of ship-building interests. A cap-
italization of \$60,000,000 has been spoken
of for the new trust. Poor & Co. are
to finance it. All the big houses in the
street are said to be interested.
Among those who attended the meet-
ing were Lewis Nixon, owner of the
Elizabeth yards, and George Crocker and
Edward Hawley, of the Newport News
Company. A part of the plan is said to
be to divide the work of construction so
that each plant can confine itself to a
particular class of work.

Steamship Managers Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A meet-
ing of the Steamship Managers' Asso-
ciation of San Francisco will be held
this afternoon for the purpose of per-
fecting the organization. The commit-
tee appointed to draft a set of by-
laws will submit its report, and it is
expected that the membership of the
association will be increased by the
addition of all companies and individ-
ual owners and agents interested in
ocean-going steamships not represented
at the initial meeting last week. The
information is given out that the
association is being formed for the pur-
pose of securing unity of action in all
matters of mutual interest affecting
the management of ocean-going
steamships on the Pacific Coast, and it
is expected that one of the most im-
portant matters in this connection will
be to meet the threatened demands of
freight clerks, teamsters, sailors, fire-
men and other waterfront labor for in-
creased pay and shorter working
hours.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A Rumor That Vanderbilt Has Se-
cured It.

NEW YORK, May 1.—According to
reports current in Wall street today the
Vanderbilt interests have wrested con-
trol both of the Southern Pacific and
Union Pacific from E. H. Harriman.
Late yesterday afternoon it be-
came known quite positively that the
Vanderbilts had won a controlling in-
terest in the Union Pacific. They
bought the greater part of their stock
in open market, and that buying forced
the price of Union Pacific common from
\$35 per share to \$120 per share, which
price it touched yesterday. This morn-
ing tremendous buying orders again ap-
peared in Union Pacific, and on trans-
actions that simply dazed Wall street,
the price went from 118 to 128 in a few
minutes. Men close to the Vanderbilts
say there is absolutely no question that
the Union Pacific has been bought by
the New York Central, and they also
say that if the Vanderbilts do not to-
day own a controlling interest in the
Southern Pacific they will get that road
within the next ten days, which will
give them both a northern and south-
ern route to the coast.

The street does not consider that Har-
riman has met a Waterloo in the trans-
fer now taking place. The Vanderbilts
bought the stock, or some of it, at
twice or three times what he paid for
it, and he has made millions on Union
Pacific alone.

NATION CRUSADE
DOES SOME GOODResults in Effective Sunday Clos-
ing Movement at Kansas
City.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—As a direct
result of Mrs. Carrie Nation's agitation
of the question in Kansas City, Mayor
Reed has issued a positive order that
all saloons must be closed tight on
Sundays. Yesterday afternoon the po-
lice commissioners refused the demand
of a special committee of the Law and
Order League to enforce the Sunday
closing law, and the league began pre-
parations to secure the impeachment of
these officers. Late last night, how-
ever, after a lengthy session, Mayor
Reed and Police Commissioner Gregory
signed an order notifying Chief of Po-
lice Hayes that hereafter all saloons
must be closed from midnight Saturday
to midnight Sunday, and instructing
him to arrest all violators of the closing
ordinance. Commissioner Ward refused
to sign the order.

Denies Railroad Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—T. Dewitt
Cuyler, a director of the Pennsylvania
Railroad Company today emphatically
denied that the Pennsylvania Company
has secured or is trying to secure a
representation in the affairs of the At-
lantic, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
Cuyler said: "There is absolutely
nothing in these reports. They are
the slightest foundation. The Pen-
sylvania Company is not buying
any of Atchafson's stocks."

Cuyler, in view of the object lesson
in San Francisco, proposes to encourage
marksmanship. A new law framed to
that end provides rifle clubs which apply
to the Government for guns and am-
munition into two classes, the first to
consist of members of the militia, each
member of which will receive 200 rounds
of ammunition a year; the other class,
made up of private members, will get
100 rounds a year. The private clubs are
under military control, however, and the
members will be sworn in for three
months' service.

ROYAL
Baking PowderMakes the bread
more healthful.Safeguards the food
against alum.Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PRUSSIAN
POLITICSKaiser Forces Out
Some of His
Cabinet.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Chancellor,
Count von Buelow, has notified the Re-
ichstag that a joint sitting
of the Diet for tonight has been sum-
moned for the purpose of hearing a
message from the throne.

The correspondent of the Associated
Press learns authoritatively that Dr.
von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of
Finance, has resigned, and that his
resignation has been accepted.

Dr. von Miquel's resignation was en-
forced, but instead of Dr. von Lucan-
us, chief of the Emperor's civil cabi-
net, who usually bears such direction
messages from the Emperor, it was
Baron von Wismar, chief of the
Chancery, who requested Dr. von
Miquel to resign, in the Emperor's
name.
Dr. von Posadowsky-Wehner, Sec-
retary of State for the Interior, is ex-
pected to be Dr. von Miquel's suc-
cessor. Dr. von Posadowsky succeeds
Baron von Hammerstein as Minister
of Agriculture, who leaves office be-
cause of deafness and general debility.
Herr Bredel, Minister of Commerce,
is also said to be going involuntarily.
No names of Liberals or Conservatives
mentioned among the probable suc-
cessors of the departed ministers. The
post office, and Herr Bredel, for Com-
merce Minister. Herr Thielen, Min-
ister of Public Works, appears to be
safe.

The report that Dr. Schoenstedt,
Minister of Justice, has resigned, is
unfounded.
The National Zeitung expects that
Herr Thielen, Minister of Public
Works, will be retained, thus express-
ing the government's purpose to ad-
here to the canal bill. The fate of
the other ministers is uncertain. The
Count von Buelow will read the mes-
sage from the Emperor at the joint
sitting of the Diet tonight.

It is anticipated in Parliamentary
circles that Count von Buelow will
forthwith reconstruct the Cabinet, and
that the lower house of the Diet will
be dissolved, and the election will
be so arranged as to allow the House
to meet at the beginning of Novem-
ber, when the canal bill will probably
be immediately introduced.

The press today widely discuss the
situation.
The Kreuz Zeitung says the propo-
sition of the Diet is a satisfactory
solution for the confusion, as it will
prevent the Conservatives and Emperor
William from drifting further apart,
which the Liberals are trying to
promote.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung as-
sumes that Count von Buelow advised
the Emperor to accept the proposition.
It admits it is a bitter pill for His
Majesty, but says it proves his capacity
as a ruler, for his wise resignation
shows he is a master of statesman-
ship.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten re-
joices at the step, but regrets it was
made necessary by an alliance of the
Conservatives with the Centrists, and
says it presages victory for the Con-
servatives.

The Liberal papers criticize the
weakness of the government in merely
adjourning, instead of deciding on a
dissolution, and new elections.

The Tageblatt says the step shows
the utter helplessness of the govern-
ment, and is a confession that they do
not know their own minds.
The Vorwaerts heads its editorial
"Who Swallows?" and ridicules the
Ministry's weakness.
The Boersen Courier concludes that
Count von Buelow lacks energy and
management. At the opening of the
Diet today, the President Dr. Kroecher,
announcing that at the joint session this evening
the Diet would be closed, suggested
that it would be useless to transact
further business. The House assented,
and the sitting was closed with
"hoops" for the Emperor.

MINISTER SPEAKS
FOR THE SALOON

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—I left my
reverend title and my church coat hang-
ing together on the back of a chair at
home," declared Rev. A. F. Sterger, of
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, as
he stepped upon the platform to deliver
an address on "Temperance" to the Re-
tail Liquor Dealers' Beneficial Associa-
tion. Rev. Mr. Sterger spoke in part as
follows:

"I have brought with me only a sym-
pathetic heart of a man for his friends.
I do not like to see you, my friends, in
this hall, many hours with saloon
people listening to their troubles and I
know that their lives are hard."

"When I go into a saloon and stay
there for an hour, and maybe take a
glass of beer or wine, I come out as good
a man as I was when I went in.
I will not subscribe to temperance,
for I like a glass of wine or beer myself.
If I could, I could go to the moon,
and I would go and see it before they
would let me. It is as good and honorable
as any other business and the day will yet
come when people will respect it."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Governor Dole will not go to the
Coast, at least, not now, but will take
an outing at Mr. Von Hilt's place, high
up on the Waialeale mountains.

Colonel Samuel Parker, with his
wife and son, will spend the summer at
Waukegan, a Canadian watering place on
the eastern edge of the Rockies.

Mr. E. Hutchinson, Esq., will have
charge of the Portuguese consulate
during the absence of Consul General
A. de S. Canavarro in California.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Associa-
tion's fiscal year ends May 15. Friends
who desire to contribute to the work
can send their offerings to W. W. Hall,
treasurer.

Edward Pollitz, the San Francisco
stock and bond broker, is expected to
arrive in Honolulu some time in the
latter part of this month to look over
the field of island securities.

The fiscal year of the Hawaiian
Evangelical association will close on
the 15th of this month. Contributions
from friends of the work, who have
not already contributed, will be gladly
received by W. W. Hall, treasurer.

A funny incident occurred yesterday
on the Japanese backstand near the
Oahu Railway depot, in which the
driver of hack 205 was the principal
actor. The man was seized with an
epileptic fit, and while his body was
contorted during the violence of the
attack the other drivers and Oriental
bystanders were much amused. They
thought the Japanese was trying to be
funny—doing things merely for their
delectation. They laughed and clapped
their hands, and made sufficient noise
to attract the attention of some of the
railroad men. They at once saw what
was the matter, and after dashing
water over the man, they brought him
out of his fit.

J. P. MORGAN'S
LATEST SCHEME

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Journal of
Commerce says: Steamship interests
at this port are still actively discuss-
ing the purchase of the Leyland steam-
ers by J. P. Morgan. There is a very
general feeling that Mr. Morgan would
not enter into a transaction involving
only one line, but no definite informa-
tion has been received in this city, so
far as could be developed by a thor-
ough canvass of other lines, which Mr.
Morgan has in view. It seems an ac-
cepted fact, however, that the Atlan-
tic transport will be included. There
seems also a growing belief that the
International Navigation Company will
be included, though Mr. James
Wright, vice president of the company,
still denies any knowledge of negotia-
tions.

Mr. John Lee, manager of the White
Star line, when questioned, said his
line had not been sold, and was not
likely to be. Mr. Baker, president of
the Atlantic Transport line, is in Eng-
land, and is reported to have given
his consent to the sale of that line, and
Mr. Morgan is reaching out in all di-
rections.

"It has been Mr. Baker's pet
scheme," said Mr. Lee, "for years, to
amalgamate and consolidate all of the
Atlantic lines, and this is the begin-
ning. But he cannot accomplish it
without Mr. Morgan."

There was some disposition among
shipping interests to argue that the
acquisition of the Leyland steamers
meant the introduction at the next ses-
sion of Congress of the ship subsidy
bill on entirely new lines. The
Morgan purchase includes the
various Leyland services, except that
between Liverpool and the St. Law-
rence. A private cable says that for
five days the Leyland line held off for
the Canadian business, investing in
the shipping line, and then they moved
to Portland, Maine, if not to
Boston, during the time that naviga-
tion on the St. Lawrence is closed by
ice. A compromise was effected, where-
by Portland was omitted, and the de-
mand for a Canadian route granted.
This means that for eight months of
the year, the Leyland will maintain
a passenger and freight service be-
tween Liverpool and Montreal.

In regard to the rumor, Mr. Emil
Boas, of the Hamburg-American line,
said that "The Hamburg-American
line is not for sale, and it will not be."

Mr. Gustav Schwab's representative said that any
report that the North German Lloyd
could be bought was untrue.
At the offices of the Cunard line
nothing was known of Mr. Morgan's
attempt to purchase the line. The
company's office it was said that no
new word had been received from
London. What leads to the be-
lief that the Cunard and White Star
lines will not be sold to Morgan, is the
fact that these ships are subject to
the call of the British admiralty, and
in accordance with the admiralty laws,
and it was in receipt of certain annual payments, besides
having the English mail contracts.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—John H.
Lewis, vice president of the Merchants'
Trust Company, one of the incorporators
of the Philadelphia Trans-Atlantic
Steamship Company, discussing the
plans of the company incorporated at
Trenton, with \$2,500,000 capital stock,
said:

"The company has not been organiz-
ed in the interest of any syndicate,
and the intention is to build the com-
pany to build its own, as well as
charter steamships primarily for
freight and transportation purposes.
They will run between this city and
London, and while freight is the main
feature, it is probable that some of
the steamers will carry passengers."

Mr. Lewis declined to go into details,
or say whether this was not the one
part of the Morgan scheme which had
been assigned to the Philadelphia and
Reading Company to work out. Other
shipping men here think that this is
the Reading Company's plan, and they
all reach at one point to the fact that
the two other corporations named in the
dispatch from Trenton F. W. Taylor
and J. S. Taylor, compose the firm of
Charles Taylor & Sons, who are man-
agers of the Reading Railroad Com-
pany, and eight vessels, which oper-
ate under the name of the Philadelphia
Trans-Atlantic line, and which has an
agreement for interchange of business
with Peter Wright & Sons, of this city.
In this connection attention is called
to the fact that the Manchester line,
controlled by the Leyland company,
will check at the Reading's Port Rich-
mond wharves.

BATH, Maine, May 3.—A telegram
to the Bath Times from New York, is
to the effect that in connection with
the seventy million dollar ship combi-
nation formed in New York on Wed-
nesday last, the Bath Times Company
and the Hyde Windlass Company are
to receive two and a quarter millions
for the two plants. Of this sum, \$1,
400,000 is to be in cash, and the re-
mainder in stock of the combination.

The Cooks and Waiters' Union of San
Francisco is backed by the Organized
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of
San Francisco in its demand for shorter
hours and more pay.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated
a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to
clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to
clear away the odds and ends of the 'largest month's business we ever did. We
have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the absolutely
lowest which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends
we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satis-
fied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them
have been a good deal more; many as
high as \$2.00. We will send one of
them postpaid to any address on re-
ceipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Sil-
ver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads;
are all chances to get a bargain in a
stylish, serviceable belt10c
By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS

—50c.
Handsome stripes and shades of
rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better
than silk. Cut liberally with pretty
plaits and ruffles. Extraordinary50c
Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest
styles; never have been sold for less
than a dollar. To be worn with white
collar. With one pair detached flak
cuffs50c
Two by mail to any address for \$1.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND
DRAWERS—35c.

Made to retail to the summer trade
at 75c a garment. Could not be had in
New York at this money. Three
pieces sent, postage paid, for \$1

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Ties, Bow-
ties, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands,
etc.25c
Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 27, No. 8385—Kahau at to W.
W. Goodale, interest in R. P. 719, 542 and
R. P. Grant 112, Maui, Wailua, Oahu.
Consideration \$150.
No. 8387—O. Kawahala and wife to K.
Wahineali et al., R. P. 933, kuli. 23km
(1.75 acres), R. P. 944, kuli. 241, ap. 2 (1.81
acres), Waimanalo, Koolau, Oahu. Con-
sideration \$100.
No. 8388—K. Wahineali et al. to Wah-
neali, R. P. 944, kuli. 241 (1.81 acres), Wai-
manalo, Koolau, Oahu. Considera-
tion \$100.
No. 8389—Kawalo to Kamuela, R. P. 13-
69, kuli. 3199, R. P. 2194, kuli. 6970, R. P.
3624, kuli. 2657, Kailua, Koolau, Oahu.
Consideration \$1,000.
No. 8390—Trs. B. P. Bishop et al. to Mary
Ann Gray: Apana 3 of kuli. 10,866 (589 sq.
ft.), Pamo, Nuuanu street, Honolulu,
Oahu. Consideration \$2,325.
No. 8391—J. A. Thompson and wife to
H. Lovelock, lot 3, block 9, College Hill
tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration
\$1775, mortgage \$1,200.

List of deeds filed for record May 6,

First Party	Second Party	Class
Nakouelani—J. M. Monsarrat	D
J. H. Schmack and wife—C. S.	D
Desky	D
Philip et al.—Kanonikapu	D
Bonza—Chas. Moore	D
Kamakane—Kamahala	D
C. W. Backeberg et al.—Jose Ser- rao	D
J. Rose—M. C. Rose, Jr.	D
M. T. Freitas and wife—Ant. B.	D
Serrao	D
A. B. Serrao and wife—M. C.	D
Freitas	D
K. Hanuapua—W. K. Kaplochooka- lani	D
H. Wright and wife—Isaac Testa	D
J. Kallianu et al.—J. Kamakawi- woole	D
Kanae—Panalea	D
E. Makamakao—J. Kani et al.	D
Admtr. Est. Mrs. M. Bruns—F.	D
Hustace	D
K. Hanuapua—Honokaa Sugar Co.	D
Territory of Hawaii—M. A. S. Rose	D
April 28, No. 8900—M. Paahao to E. Thomas; R. P. 8881 (3 acres), Honokaa, Hawaii. Consideration \$100. No. 8901—Kapua Kahikina and hus- band to R. M. Kama; R. P. 573 (3.85-100 acres), Kalaupapa, Puna, Hawaii. Con- sideration \$25. No. 8902—E. Books and wife to L. M. Kama; R. P. 2979, Halepuna, Hilo, Ha- waii. Consideration \$170. No. 8903—Minister of Interior to M. M. Mutch; lot G (280 square feet), corner Maunakea and Pauahi streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.		

List of deeds filed for record May 7,

First Party	Second Party	Class
Kookoo—N. Kawao	D
C. S. Desky and wife—J. M. Ath- erton	